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IS GIBSON IN CHICAGO?

The Ex-Secretary's Whereabouts Something of a Mystery.

SAID TO HAVE LEFT PEORIA.

President Greenhut States Positively He Was There Saturday.

ALL TALK OF FLIGHT RIDICULED.

Members of the Whisky Trust Gathering for Today's Meeting.

STUART'S STORY OF THAT BLACK GRIP.

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE last night stated that Secretary Gibson left Peoria Saturday night for Chicago. This being the case, Mr. Gibson must have arrived in the city early in the day. TRIBUNE reporters made an effort to find Mr. Gibson last night. They were unsuccessful, but from what the Whisky Trust men who were in the city said—and what they did not say—it is not at all improbable that Mr. Gibson was in the city last night.

Members of the Whisky Trust arrived in the city yesterday from all parts of the country for the purpose of attending the directors' meeting to be held at the Auditorium today, and more are expected this morning.

President Greenhut Non-Commital.

President Greenhut of the trust on being asked as to the whereabouts of Mr. Gibson said:

"Well, I do not know. I presume he is with his attorneys."

"In the city?"

"Now, I do not know where he is."

"Telegraphic advices say he started for Chicago."

"Well, the papers had him in South America this morning; and this is the age of rapid transit, you know. He was in Peoria last evening."

"Could you refer to any one who would tell of his whereabouts?"

"No. Besides, if you saw him he probably would not talk to you. The case has already been tried in the papers. The chances are he would decline to talk."

"You hold a meeting tomorrow?"

"Yes; our regular meeting of directors."

"Do you expect him?"

"Why should we? He has voluntarily resigned his secretaryship pending the investigation of these charges. I do not know whether or not he will be present. I have positive knowledge that Gibson was in Peoria Saturday night."

Had Heard from Gibson.

"I received a bundle of papers from Gibson this morning postmarked Peoria," continued President Greenhut, "and the handwriting was Gibson's. Then, too, I have talked with men who saw Gibson in Peoria Saturday."

"Who were these men?"

"It doesn't make any difference. You couldn't see them, as they are not here now."

"Have you received any word or communication in writing from Gibson?"

"I refuse to say as to that. I simply know that he is in Peoria and will not run away. Could I satisfy you of this the papers would not print the truth about it."

"Why not get Gibson to telegraph you denying the story of his flight if it is untrue?"

"Because I don't care to. I know where he is, and that is sufficient."

Mr. Greenhut said that he knew nothing about the story of Gibson's purchase, and that did the Peoria correspondents know of the druggist from whom they claim Gibson bought his compound they should have given his name. As it was told the story was decidedly fishy.

"Will the Gibson matter be discussed at the meeting today?"

"No doubt some reference will be made to it."

"Will any plan of defense be outlined?"

"Our attorneys are attending to that. They are competent to lay bare the plot against the trust, for such it certainly is."

Calls it Nonsense.

Vice-President Woolner of the trust said: "A dozen men saw Gibson in Peoria Saturday. It's nonsense to think that he has skipped. The same man who telegraphed to the Chicago papers from Peoria that he had fled no doubt will telegraph tonight that he has returned and is in Chicago. That statement, no doubt, originated in a joke. Probably the correspondent of some Chicago paper asked some person, perhaps a member of our fraternity, 'Have you seen anything of Gibson?' He may have answered in a jocular way: 'O, yes. He just lit out for South America.' And the unsophisticated newspaper man ran, wrote it all out, and put it all on the wires for Chicago papers."

"It would help his case if he merely let his friends know where he is, and contradict authoritatively the statements that he has fled."

"I presume he is to be judge of that. I don't know where he is, but I'll bet $1,000 to a cent that he has not skipped. The papers have written him up so widely already. He is under bonds. Why can't the papers let it rest at that? He is not such a chump as to have skipped, nor such a villain as to have given grounds for these charges."

Officers Confer.

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and several directors who are in the city to attend the directors' meeting today were quietly conferring during the afternoon and evening at their rooms at the Auditorium. The substance of conversations with any of the officers of the trust was to the same effect, that they did not know where Mr. Gibson was, but they seemed to be entirely free of worry on his account. The impression gleaned from conversing with them was to the effect that Mr. Gibson was in the city.

Dr. Rush, a heavy stockholder in the trust, said: "It's nonsense to state that George Gibson has run away. He isn't that kind of a man. He associates with the best people of this State and Ohio, is a man of culture and refinement, and in view of the enormity of those charges I will add civilization. Should he be tried today he would be convicted. Public sentiment made by the papers would down him. I have no idea where he is."

"Any word from him would help his case."

"Are you going to try his case? No, sir! He is under bond, and his bond is good. If, being of a high-spirited, sensitive disposition, he is averse to parading himself on the streets, in hotel corridors and theater foyers, and be pointed out as a thrower of dynamite and a burner of buildings, I don't see as one can blame him. If he sees fit to remain quiet until the charges can be investigated it is his privilege. I do not know where he is, nor whether he will be at tomorrow's directory meeting."

F. T. Corning, one of the directors of the trust, who is now at the Richelieu with his wife, is ill and under the care of a physician. He refused to see a reporter, but in answer to a question he sent word by a bell-boy that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of Gibson and that he had not seen him.

THAT "GRIP" OF GIBSON'S.

Inspector Stuart Tells What Was Done with It—Attorney Milchrist Talks.

Inspector Stuart was much amused yesterday at the outline of the defense as given by Mr. Greenhut. "It is the thinnest thing I ever saw," said he. "They seem to lay great stress on the supposed fact that Gibson's grip was in the possession of the Government officers some hours before it was opened in the presence of witnesses. If they think we are fools enough to be caught in such a trap they are mistaken."

"What are the facts in regard to this?"

"When we arrested Gibson we did not take the grip from him. That would have been a policeman's way of doing it. We allowed Gibson to carry the grip into the Marshal's office. While there and before it was taken out of Gibson's sight it was opened and the bottle marked, and marked in such a way that a substitution would have been impossible."

"Has the Government any one watching Gibson?"

"Not to my knowledge. After he had given bail it was practically none of our business where he went. We have had no news from Peoria and know nothing about the truth or falsity of the story of his flight. It seems to me, however, that if he had left Peoria every one would know of it."

The trust men claim that Gibson when arrested was on his way to Cleveland on a visit. If such was the fact it would seem probable that he would have purchased through tickets. On the contrary it is known that he purchased tickets to Chicago only. Further than this it was ascertained at the Grand Pacific, where Gibson stopped, that the only baggage he, his son, or his wife had with them was the fatal grip. Had a visit been contemplated to Cleveland it would seem that Gibson or his wife would have had at least some other hand baggage than one small grip containing a bottle, a shirt, and a few collars. The grip, by the way, together with the stock certificates was returned to Gibson before he left for Peoria.

Marshal Hitchcock's Idea.

"No, I do not believe that Gibson is in Cleveland visiting his wife's relations," said United States Marshal Hitchcock in reply to a question. "My impression is, as THE TRIBUNE says, that he has left for Europe. I haven't any idea that Gibson contemplated killing any one. He simply figured on wiping out an opposition distillery. Arson was the gravest crime he figured upon."

It has been suggested by many versed in the law that Gibson, if he has jumped his bail, did so too early. No crime has been committed. The proof that he attempted to procure Gauger De War to set fire to the Shufeldt plant is said to be perfect, but as De War did not intend to commit the crime Gibson alone could not be convicted of conspiracy.

"The punishment is not so severe as the gravity of this case demands" said District-Attorney Milchrist in discussing the affair. "There was no crime committed and Gibson could not therefore be held as an accessory. He might be convicted of attempting to bribe an official, or under the State law for having in his possession explosives or dangerous substances. But even the State law did not contemplate just such a case as this.

Conflicting Stories Told.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The distiller who was interviewed Saturday said Gibson had gone to Europe or South America. Today it is asserted at the National Hotel that Gibson left his room at 11 o'clock Saturday night and took a Rock Island train for Chicago, where he now is, to attend a meeting of the trust directors tomorrow. No one saw him get on the train, and very few people can be found who admit having seen him since Thursday.

ADVENTURERS IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

How Capital City Hostesses Are Imposed Upon by Sightseers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Washington official society takes a Lenten retrospect over the manner in which it is imposed upon. The adventurers of both sexes who come to the surface in their aspirations for social honors each recurring season are of the same kind, though presenting many varieties of individual specimens.

The majority are harmless enough except in the pretension which induces them to leave cards on which their address is wrongly given in some fashionable locality. The favorite plan is to give the name of one of the leading hotels where from five to ten minutes are wasted by the conscientious caller while the clerk endeavors to locate the whereabouts of the woman whose card asserts her to be a guest of the house. The system of indiscriminate calling upon Washington hostesses has extended beyond official circles to those in private life who keep reception days. For this reason many have been compelled to give up the custom of remaining home on certain days to receive their friends.

Prominent in this list is Lady Pauncefote, who last season found her informal Saturday afternoons assuming such a general character from the immense throng of strangers who demanded her attention to the exclusion of any conversation with her friends that she has observed no reception day this winter. Many of those who called at the legation did not hesitate to state that the visit was included in the list of sig tseeing planned upon arrival in Washington. The hostess who has suffered to the greatest extent in this matter is Mme. Romero, the wife of the Mexican Minister, who upon each of her Tuesday afternoons this season received no fewer than 750 calls with the exception of the closing reception when the calls amounted to 1,100. Many of those who came did not consider it incumbent upon them to go through the formality of greeting the hostess, but passing at once to the ball-room at the end of the hall engaged in dancing.

SIOUX CHIEFS VISIT CARLISLE.

A Party of "Big Injuns" Inspect the Government School.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The forty-two Sioux chiefs, interpreters, etc., who were taken to Washington by direction of Gen. Miles and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan for the purpose of making personal explanation to the President, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to their understanding of the cause of the late outbreak, were brought to the Carlisle Indian School yesterday afternoon to visit their children, who are students at this school. Several former pupils of the Carlisle School are in the party. A meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, at which many citizens and the pupils were present. The exercises were opened by Capt. Pratt, who announced that this was the last visit the delegation would make before returning to Dakota, and hoped they would return with favorable reports of the Carlisle School. The school then gave an interesting program of exercises, which was received with many signs of satisfaction and pleasure by the visitors. An interesting feature was an essay on "The Indian Messiah" by Chauncey Yellow Robe, a Sioux boy. He gave as the origin of the craze an imposition practiced upon his ignorant brethren by white men and unscrupulous half breeds. Hollow Horn Bear was the first speaker among the chiefs. He was followed by John Grass and Little No Heart.

RAILROAD MEN AFRAID OF A GHOST.

A White-Robed Figure Frightens the Train-Hands Near Waycross, Ga.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Conductor Pierson of the Brunswick and Western road has asked for a day run because of a ghostlike apparition which meets the night trains near here. The ghost appears on the track as if to signal the train. The figure is dressed in a white robe. Several nights ago loud screams were heard as the train dashed by the figure. The ghost has demoralized all the working force of the road.

LAUGHING AT JOE CANNON

A WASHINGTON PAPER PICTURES HIM AS AN ITALIAN ORGAN GRINDER.

People of the Capital City Do Not Like the Illinois Man Because He Cut Off the Appropriation for Their Zoological Garden—Work for Congress This Week—Senator Quay Said to Be Preparing an Answer to the Charges Made Against Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—One of the Washington newspapers of today presents on its leading page a cartoon that has set the town to laughing at the expense of Joe Cannon. As Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Mr. Cannon, in the interest of the taxpayers of the whole country, has insisted that the appropriation for the improvement and maintenance of the zoölogical park in the suburbs of this city shall be accompanied by the requirement usual in all appropriations for public improvements in the District that one-half of the amount shall be paid out of the revenues of the District. The House followed him in this matter and the District people are trying to persuade the Senate to saddle the entire expenses of the Zoo on the National Treasury. The cartoon represents Mr. Cannon as an Italian with organ and monkey on his back; his hat is cocked on the back of his head so as to show more clearly an exaggeration of his familiar features, and a big ring hangs from each ear. Mr. Cannon being left-handed his big right hand grasps the District by the arm and his left hand is held threateningly above, while "Padrone Guiseppe Canoni" exclaims: "Gimma da mun to feeda da monk or I cutta da troat." The District is represented by a lusty small boy, with the coveted coin in each hand, a patch upon the seat of his trousers labeled "The ten miles square," screaming with fear as he turns his tear-stained face toward his assailant.

CONGRESS' WORK WELL ALONG.

Only One of the Appropriation Bills to Be Prepared by Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The energy displayed by Congress during the last week in action upon the general appropriation bills has had the result of placing these measures in a state of forwardness that compares favorably with the record of the preceding Congress in the short session. Although none of them have become laws, two (the Army and the Fortification) bills have been agreed upon in conference and will doubtless reach the President in a day or two. Four appropriation bills (the District of Columbia, the Military Academy, the Pension, and the Naval) have passed both Houses and will go to the final conference stage as soon as the necessary order can be made by the House of Representatives. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill has been reported to the Senate, and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill and the Sundry Civil bill are awaiting the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Indian Appropriation bill is under consideration by the House, and two appropriation bills (the Post-Office and the Agricultural) are on the calendar, thus leaving only one of the thirteen appropriation bills (the General Deficiency) to be yet prepared by the committee and reported to the House.

The Copyright bill is the unfinished business before the Senate. Whether the consideration will be resumed tomorrow, however, depends upon the majority's estimate of the amount of time that will be required to reach the point of final action. Senator Hale has stated his intention to call up the Diplomatic Appropriation bill tomorrow, but as the friends of the Copyright bill are confident the measure is in such shape that it cannot consume much more time, it will probably be brought to a final vote before the Diplomatic bill is taken up. The Sundry Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills are to be reported some time during the week, and will be pressed at once upon the Senate's consideration. Conference reports on other and further advanced appropriation bills will also be submitted for action.

The Republican caucus list of measures selected for consideration in the intervals between the discussion of the appropriation bills is as follows:

The Indian Depredations bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Pure Food and the Conger Lard bills, the Army Reorganization bill, the Inter-State Commerce bill, the Land Court bill, the Bankruptcy bill, the Revenue Marine bill, and the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. How far in this program the Senate may proceed will depend on the amount of time occupied by the appropriation bills, but it is the caucus determination that none of the members named on the list shall be permitted to remain under consideration for an unreasonable length of time, and as a matter of justice to the succeeding features of the order any bill will be laid aside that provokes much debate.

In the House it is confidently expected by the party leaders that by the end of this week the General Deficiency bill will be the only one of the regular annual bills unacted on. It is the intention to finish consideration of the Indian bill early tomorrow, and it has been arranged that the Post-Office and Agricultural Appropriation bills shall follow the Indian bill in the order named. The Shipping bill, which has for about two weeks remained pending in the House as unfinished business, will then be again brought up, and its friends propose to secure final action on it before the end of the week. The committee which reported the bill is ready, if necessary, to take the Senate bill, unamended, as the measure to become a law, but greatly prefer that there shall be incorporated in the Senate bill the mail and naval reserve clauses of the House measure.

The silver question still remains the most absorbing topic of discussion among members of the House, and there is a constant fear on the part of the conservative members that it may at some unexpected time be sprung on the House in an unlooked-for shape. The belief has, however, now become quite general and strong that no Silver bill can be taken up in advance of a report from the Coinage Committee. This committee has lately shown a disposition to cease further hearings and vote on the bill before it. The silver men are confident that the bill will be reported to the House before the end of the week, and a Republican caucus which has been called for tomorrow night may have some influence on the course to be pursued in regard to this measure by the majority.

STATUS OF THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

Publishers Insist on the Passage of Their Onesided Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Some victories are more barren than defeat. Yesterday the publishers' copyright lobby by a vote of 31 to 29 succeeded in having the amendments made to the bill in committee of the whole disagreed to by the Senate. The bill therefore stood just as it came from the House, and those who didn't understand the situation might have supposed there was smooth sailing thereafter. But its opponents did not seem to be concerned. Plumb, Vest, Squire, and one or two others who voted against the measure were absent without taking the trouble to pair. The reason for their indifference was understood when so strong a friend of copyright as Senator Edmunds took the floor and pointed out a vicious feature of the bill which had not previously been commented. This was the reciprocity clause, so-called, which the veteran Senator said was an abdication of legislative power to the Executive by Congress. Senator Hoar tried to bridge over the trouble by some honeyed words about the devotion of Senator Edmunds to the principles of copyright, but the latter tartly replied that, strong as his devotion was and long as it had lasted, he would vote against the measure unless its palpable defects were amended. No further action was taken, but if Senator Platt gets the bill up tomorrow the work of amending it will probably begin again. In spite of suggestions from friends of copyright the publishers' lobby insists that not a word of the vicious scheme must be changed. If copyright legislation fails entirely this session it will be due to the greed of the publishers, who are willing to accept no measure which does not give them preference over the authors and the reading public. When the subject was up in the House Messrs. Hopkins, Payson, and other Illinois members did most of the fighting against one-sided copyright, but the Illinois Senators don't seem to be so thoughtful of the interests of their reading constituents.

QUAY PREPARING A STATEMENT.

It Is Said That He Will Answer the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It is reported and on what seems to be good authority that if Senator Quay is well enough to get down to the Capitol Monday he will make a personal statement regarding the charges brought against him in the last campaign in Pennsylvania. The junior Senator is said to have been busy with his manuscript on this subject for some time, and it is stated that he has at last completed it to the satisfaction of himself and friends. He did propose to make the statement this week, but, owing to illness, was obliged to postpone it. The Senator has prepared his answer carefully and those who have seen it claim that he will put his accusers to confusion.

Senator Quay is suffering from malaria and heart trouble. He is receiving attention from Medical Director Wales of the United States army and he has been told that he must cease work and take a complete rest. Acting under that advice Senator Quay has decided that as soon as he has made his statement in the Senate he will take a trip to the pleasant climate of Florida, where he will remain for several months.

LOOKING FOR GOOD JOBS.

Outgoing Congressmen Would Like the Easy Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Congressional leaves which were blasted by last November's frosts are thickly strewn across President Harrison's pathway. At every Congressional election the Executive finds it necessary to declare that he can't care for all the victims, and he usually ends by providing for a good many of them. It will be the same this time. The Secretary of the Treasury will be selected independent of outgoing Congressmen's need for office, but there is an Assistant Secretaryship which will certainly be filled by some member who is soon to become an "ex." Representative Baker of the Rochester district is supposed to be that man, though the friends of Representative Farquhar are not sure that it won't be he. Both men are familiar with the lake marine interests, which are under the control of the Treasury Department. The supporters of Gov. Gear of Iowa are trying to secure the place of Commissioner Schoonmaker on the Inter-State Commission. Schoonmaker is a New York Democrat, and the position ought to be filled by a Republican. Some of the Congressmen think Commissioner Raum will resign before long, and half a dozen of them are willing to take up the responsibilities of the Pension Office. They are likely to be disappointed, because the President has repeatedly stated that he had no intention of asking for Gen. Raum's resignation. Mr. McComas of Maryland, one of the brightest Southerners in the House, is likely to be United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

In the Senate Blair's colleagues are recommending him to the President for the New Hampshire District Judgship. Should Robert T. Lincoln for any reason fail to fill out his time as Minister to England, Mr. Evarts would be more than willing to succeed him. He is anxious to end his public career as Minister to the Court of St. James.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Has Not Given Up Postal Telegraphy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Wanamaker does not consider the action of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads touching the Postal Telegraph bill as final, and is determined that the country shall understand the subject, at least, before it is finally disposed of. The action of the committee is considered only as an attempt to smother the question and prevent its being discussed. "The argument of 'paternalism' so frequently made against limited postal telegraphy," said the Postmaster-General, "does not apply at all to the measures which were before the committee. It is not proposed now that the United States shall construct and operate telegraph lines of its own in its entirety, but that the Government shall contract with existing or future companies and that the free delivery post-office may be used for the purpose. This would cheapen telegraphy to the people and would in the end benefit private companies by giving them a largely increased business. In fact, both the people and the companies would be benefited.

"No I have not yet given up the hope that the subject may be brought up for discussion so that the purposes and objects had in view may be thoroughly understood. Sooner or later, when they are understood, I believe the people will demand that the Government do its full duty under the powers given it for the transmission of intelligence by the best means to be had, and the most expeditious and economical."

President Harrison's Western Trip.

Some points about President Harrison's Pacific coast trip are already settled. He will go west by the southern route and return by the northern through the new States. Two of the Cabinet members who will go along have been settled upon. They are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Both have official interests in that section. Mr. Tracy has long desired to make an inspection of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and now that Congress has appropriated money for a naval dry-dock in Puget Sound he would like to make an inspection of the naval facilities in that section. Secretary Proctor has also had the trip in view for some time, and is doubly anxious to make it now that Congress has authorized him to select a site for a military post and sea-coast defense near San Diego, Cal.

Will Not Change the Customs Bill.

If any of the Chicago merchants think Congress can be persuaded to modify the McKinley customs administration act at this stage of the session they might as well give up the delusion. Maj. McKinley doesn't think the act needs modification and has influence sufficient to prevent action. But if he were for it the outlook would not be changed. Some corrections in the Tariff bill, the justice of which everybody acknowledges, can't even be put through.

TREMENDOUS SNOWFALL IN MONTANA.

The Ground Covered to a Depth of Over Two Feet.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 15.—Friday night a chinook wind commenced to blow, and by Saturday morning nearly all the snow had disappeared. Last night at 10 o'clock it commenced to snow and has snowed incessantly for seventeen hours, and at this time (5 o'clock) there is from twenty-four to twenty-six inches on the ground and still falling, with no wind. Thermometer 12° above zero.

Will Not Be Doubled-Tracked.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania company west of Pittsburg has been lengthening its side tracks on a large scale during the last year, and every bridge that has been renewed has been built for double track, and it has been supposed the entire road would be double-tracked. Edward P. Williams of this city, a director of the road, stated yesterday that the road will not be double-tracked west of Pittsburg unless additional traffic should require it.

KIPLING SLINGS SLANG.

ANDREW LANG ADVISES RUDDY NOT TO THROW STONES.

He Should Be the Last to Criticise Americans on Their Use of the English Language—Some Good Points for the Young Imitator of Dickens to Think Over—Delay in Mrs. Burke-Roche's Divorce Case—New York Miscellany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A compatriot of Rudyard Kipling, obviously Andrew Lang, thus takes him editorially to task in the London *Daily News* for his recently published articles on America.

"Mr. Rudyard Kipling is displeased with America. He does not like its ways. He disapproves of its hotel clerks. He's offended by its accent, especially by the accent of its women. He's disquieted by its interviewers; and on that point we can only say that we are not surprised. But it's only fair to say that there are interviewers in other lands as well as in the American States. America may have had the odious distinction of inventing the interviewer, but other countries have had the still more odious responsibility of adopting and nationalizing and multiplying him. America may have sinned by inventing him out of pure lightness of heart, but surely the countries that, forewarned and therefore forearmed, encouraged him to grow and blossom and spread among them are more culpable still than even his heedless inventors. However, we are not going to find fault with Mr. Kipling because he does not like interviewers. He says that they have no such newspaper tribe in India, but then can it be that Mr. Kipling never reads any of the Indian newspapers? Or can it be that in the Indian newspapers the editors invent the interviews without taking the trouble to send round the interviewer to waylay his victim? If we can trust the evidence of our eyes the interviewers do now and then appear in India newspapers.

"The American, Mr. Kipling says, has no language. He is dialect, slang, provincialism, accent, etc.

"Now that Mr. Kipling has heard the American voices all the beauty of Bret Harte is ruined for him. He finds himself catching through the roll of Bret Harte's rhythmical prose the cadence of Bret Harte's peculiar fatherland. It's rather a pity that a traveler should be so curiously sensitive. It's rather a pity, too, that a traveler should be so general or so monotonous in his impressions. We do not know how much of America Mr. Kipling has seen or heard, but he certainly writes about accents as if he was under the impression that New York and Vermont give the tongue and tone to America.

"There are soft, sweet voices of women along the Pacific slope and there are musical tones in Virginia and enchanting accents in Louisiana. Not all the voices of Anglo-Indian women are like the voice of Cordelia, and there are doubtless English ladies whose reading from Shakspeare would be sadly to the prejudice of the immortal bard in the ears of a too sensitive listener. If one is in a mood to find fault one finds reasons for fault-finding. Dickens strongly advised people never to travel with the preconceived idea 'How clever I am and how funny every one else is.' Dickens himself perhaps began his own traveling with something of this idea, but his warning against it was only the more justifiable on that account. Mr. Kipling evidently went to America with the conviction down deep in his soul, 'How clever I am and how funny every one else is.'

"His estimate of himself is reasonable enough, but we distrust his estimate of every one else. Mr. Kipling finds fault with the slang of America. There is no doubt a great deal of slang in America, but the one virtue of the American slang is that it is an effort to find new and expressive phrases for new objects and new conditions of life. Our slang here is usually employed to give a second and what is supposed to be a comical name to something which has already a well-established and recognized name of its own. This fact was pointed out and well illustrated by Bret Harte years and years ago. We have a good deal of slang in England, and judging by Mr. Kipling's novels they must have an immense amount of slang in the English society of Indian regions. Mr. Kipling's latest novel, 'The Light That Failed,' is a story of England and is practically all slang. The men and women never for one sentence, never by any chance, talk pure English."

MRS. BURKE-ROCHE'S CASE.

Why the Divorce Proceedings at Wilmington Are Delayed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It transpires that the delay Mrs. Burke-Roche is experiencing down in Wilmington, Del., in the matter of getting a divorce from her noble Irish husband is owing to the fact that Mr. Roche at the last minute and just as the decree of divorce was on the point of being granted cabled over to this country and had a lawyer put in a defense to the proceedings. It will be remembered that society here was much surprised to read a paragraph that had been printed in one of the English papers and cabled over to this country in which Mr. Roche stated that Mrs. Roche had no possible grounds for a divorce; that even if she secured some kind of separation in America it wouldn't hold in England. He had made Mrs. Burke-Roche an English citizen, he claimed, when he had unfortunately married her—these are Mr. R.'s own words—and the only place therefore where she could secure a legal dissolution of their marital bonds was in the country in which he was a resident. Probably these statements carried no great weight with Mrs. Burke-Roche, and she would have secured a Delaware divorce just the same had it not been that her Irish husband did something more practical than writing a letter. The letter was easily ignored, but when he put in a defense and contested the divorce proceedings in Wilmington, that sort of thing had to be legally dealt with.

AT THE NEW YORK PLAY-HOUSES.

Half a Dozen Novelties to Be Produced During the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Tomorrow night the Garden Theater will be crowded and there will be a repetition of the brilliant scene presented on the first night of Bernhardt's engagement, because there will be the stimulus of curiosity and the interest of comparison to stir Gotham play-goers. Sardou's "Cleopatra" the English adaptation of which was produced here by Fanny Davenport recently, will be the play. Bernhardt will wear the costumes that dazzled Paris and there will be a display of new scenery by Witham. Duquesne will play Marc Antony. After "Cleopatra" we may see Bernhardt in "Fedora" and "Jeanne D'Arc."

Niblo's novelty, a melodrama entitled "Noah's Ark," is a product of the pen of a veteran playmaker, George L. Stout.

The appearance of a stock company at the Harlem Opera-House tomorrow night will be another novelty. Robert C. Hilliard is the leading actor, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault the leading actress, and Amy Lee the soubrette. The opening play will be new. It is called "Husbands and Wives," and is an adaptation of a successful German piece.

The seventh week of Lawrence Barrett at the Broadway begins tomorrow. Mr. Barrett announces a revival of "Yorick's Love." "David Garrick" and "The King's Pleasure" will alternate as companion pieces.

Herrmann's Theater passes into Charles Frohman's possession this week and he will direct its entertainment until May. Thursday night the house will open its doors for a long season of intelligent farce by a company which Frohman has put together for this venture. "All the Comforts of Home" will constitute the bill.

THE ASTOR FAMILY SKELETON.

One Member of the Family Who Will Not Go to the Wedding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The approaching Astor-Willing wedding is the engrossing topic of conversation in the circles of the 400. One member of the Astor family will not be present at the Philadelphia festivities, and that is Henry Astor, an uncle of the bridegroom who lives somewhere up the Hudson. Henry Astor is the youngest brother of the late John Jacob Astor and one of the two surviving sons of William B. Astor, who died in 1875. He is said to have been a rather wild youth and among other wild things that he did was to fall in love with a simple country maiden living on a farm near the estate of the Astors at Rhinebeck, and he not only fell in love with her but did the stupid thing of marrying her. He was immediately cut by the rest of the family, and was not even mentioned in his father's will. The property was divided between the two brothers, John Jacob Astor and the present William Astor. He was given an allowance, however, from the Astor millions, and in noble defiance of its limited dimensions he is said to have raised up a large family of heirs to enjoy the income.

John Jacob Astor gave a farewell bachelor dinner this evening at the Knickerbocker Club to his best man and ushers. An elaborate menu was served. The guests included Charles Baldwin and C. A. Sands, friends of Mr. Astor, Lispenard Stewart, his best man, and the ushers.

Sarah Bernhardt Ill.

It was learned tonight that Mme. Bernhardt was taken ill from recent excitement and was unable to leave her apartments during the evening. Her physician was summoned and he declared his fair patient was a sufferer from nervous prostration brought on by recent excitement. He does not think her illness will be serious. Mme. Bernhardt was unable to attend the last rehearsal of "Cleopatra," which is announced for tomorrow evening, and it is doubtful if she will be able to appear. Inspector Byrnes called on Mme. Bernhardt tonight and remained an hour in her apartments. The object of his visit could not be learned.

New York Notes.

Guiseppi Magalto, one of the newsboys burned in the New York Post-Office fire last night, died today. A conservative estimate of the damage done the building puts it at $50,000

Walter F. Fisher, a baggage-master in the employ of the Erie railroad company, was arrested today charged with stealing a trunk containing jewelry valued at $560, the property of George I. Middleton of Racine, Wis.

The New York Central Labor Union this afternoon passed resolutions declaring the disfranchisement of women the cause of their starvation pay and of the worst public evils, and demanding that State legislation forthwith enable every self-supporting woman to vote.

WILL SHIP COAL TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Reciprocity Policy Already Bearing Fruit in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The following distinguished party of railroad magnates spent today in Chattanooga; Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio and Vice-President of the East Tennessee railway system; C. R. Cummings, Chicago, Commissioner of Commerce to Honduras; S. A. Baxter, Lima, O., President of the Michigan and Northeastern railroad; George L. Bradley, General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western railroad; John C. Barker, President of the Haskill and Barker Car company, Michigan City, Ind.; and Erskine M. Phelps, wholesale manufacturer and dealer in shoes, Chicago, and member of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Brice said:

"The object of our visit is to look after Central and South American trade and trade with Mexico. We want to see what is necessary to be done to carry out the intentions of the International Congress and to establish a trade between the countries included in the reciprocity scheme, and we are completing our arrangements as fast as we can. There is already a line of steamers from Mobile to Tampa and from that point to the West Indies. The Pacific Mail Steamship company has established a line of steamers from Mobile to Tampico. These lines will have to be supplied with coal, and we are arranging to put on another line from Mobile to South America and to Honduras. They will all want coal, and the countries they touch want coal. We also have another harbor at Brunswick from which several lines of ocean steamers will run. We have two good Southern ports, Brunswick and Mobile, and expect to establish thirteen lines of steamers from them. It is to supply the demand for coal that we have been looking over the South, but it is not time yet to reveal all our plans."

Mr. Brice said that whatever was necessary to do to perfect their system to develop the South would be most certainly done, as the company knew the importance of doing it. From another member of the party it was learned that they had gone over the Monon route with the idea of getting possession of it to open up a market for Southern coal and iron. The party left tonight for Cincinnati after visiting various points of interest about the city. They seemed highly pleased with the outlook.

THEY WILL BE PRIVATE CITIZENS.

What Defeated Illinois Congressmen Will Do After March 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Most of the Illinois Congressmen who will have plenty of leisure after March 4 don't seem to be worrying over their return to private life. Frank Lawler will go back to Chicago with the ripened experience of six years in Congress and attend to private business until the time comes around for his party to nominate a Governor. Then Frank will offer himself for the sacrifice. Judge Payson firmly and positively says he is out of public life. Not long ago he picked up a fine building lot on Massachusetts avenue, near Thomas Circle. The old building has just been torn down and Judge Payson will put up a handsome residence. Though he intends to go back to Illinois, it may be that when his house is finished he will find it tempting enough to make his residence in Washington. Mr. Mason has refused an opening in New York and will practice law in Chicago. Mr. Adams will take a trip to Mexico and the West Indies with his family. If he doesn't become Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cannon will spend some months out in Washington and Oregon, but his legal residence will continue to be Danville. Should Pension-Commissioner Raum resign Mr. Rowell wouldn't mind settling in Washington and filling the place. If this doesn't come about he will resume his law practice at Bloomington. Mr. Hill has recently been admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States with a view to enlarging the field of his law practice at Joliet. Judge Gest will go back to Rock Island, and while attending to the business of clients will watch the new public building which he secured for his ungrateful town go up while the work on the Hennepin Canal is also progressing, because of the appropriation he helped to secure.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Chairman Duncan of the Mobile and Ohio road denies the rumors that the line is for sale.

The Harris Theater at St. Paul has proved a losing venture and was closed permanently last night.

The trial of the alleged assassins of Chief of Police Hennessy commences today at New Orleans.

The will of Jacob N. McCullough, late First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania company, who died a week ago, bequeaths the bulk of his [illegible] estate to his two grandchildren.

LAST EDITION.

LILIUOKALANI IS QUEEN.

Kalakaua's Successor Proclaimed at Honolulu.

DEEP MOURNING IN HAWAII.

Natives Give Vent to Violent Expressions of Grief.

THE DEAD KING BURIED SUNDAY.

American Interests Are Secure Under the New Regime.

ANY CHANGE OF POLICY IS IMPOSSIBLE.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 7, per Steamer Alameda to San Francisco.—Workmen were busily engaged in preparations for welcoming King Kalakaua, who was expected to return from the United States improved in health, when the United States flagship Charleston was sighted early Thursday morning, Jan. 29. Now the decorations and arches of welcome have been torn down or turned into emblems of mourning. The Charleston arrived in Honolulu harbor with the Hawaiian and American flags at half mast. Crowds of natives and foreigners gathered at the landing to obtain the first news. The United States steamship Mohican and her Majesty's steamship Nymph flew flags at half-mast and crossed their yards as signs of mourning. Business houses and manufactories were closed, schools dismissed, and Government offices closed.

The native women as the Charleston came to an anchor set up a loud wailing. At 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, amid the booming of minute guns from the warships in port and the batteries on shore, the King's body was landed accompanied by a guard of honor composed of sailors from the Charleston, Mohican, and Nymph, headed by the Charleston's band playing a funeral dirge. A procession was formed and moved to the palace. The streets were packed with people and the air was filled with wailings and lamentations.

Liliuokalani Declared Queen.

As the cortège entered the palace, Dowager-Queen Kapiolani appeared on the balcony and gave way to the most violent demonstrations of grief. Queen-Regent Liliuokalani also appeared on the balcony and was also greatly moved. The coffin was placed on a bier in the middle of the throne-room. On it were placed the King's crown of state, his sword, and royal feather cloak.

That evening the Cabinet met and issued a proclamation declaring Princess Liliuokalani Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, with the title of Liliuokalani.

The body of the King lay in state in the throne-room of the Iolani Palace, and the people of every class and distinction were allowed freely to gaze on the face of their dead sovereign. The body will continue to lie in state until Sunday, Feb. 15, when a grand procession will convey the remains to the cemetery.

The Honolulu *Weekly Bulletin* says editorially: "The American Government has ever stood the friend of Hawaii, and the belief in Hawaii that America is our best and truest friend on principle, without reference to National politics, has long since become an inseparable part of our popular creed. No matter how much local or National prejudice has been stirred up amongst us, native Hawaiians have at all times felt and expressed from the depth of their hearts the belief that our ultimate dependence for autonomy of government lay mainly within the arbitrament of the great Republic."

American Interests Secure.

The Ministry appointed by the late King with the approval of the Legislature is likely to remain in office until another Legislature meets in 1892. The Cabinet under the provisions of a late law can be removed only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature. Consequently the present Cabinet will not resign, but will continue in office until a new Legislature is elected or the present one is convened in special session. Although the new Queen is known to have a pronounced leaning toward the English, no trouble is feared on that score. The Queen is surrounded by councilors who are well known for integrity and honesty of purpose. It is generally thought that R. W. Wilcox will be installed Chamberlain.

An immense mass-meeting was held at Kaumakapi Church, Honolulu, Feb. 6, at which a series of resolutions was adopted expressing the gratitude of the Hawaiians to the United States and California and to Admiral Brown and the officers of the Charleston for the "unbounded courtesy and kind attentions" offered to the King both before and after his death. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, and Admiral Brown. The same evening a large meeting in the Chamber of Commerce was held and similar resolutions were adopted.

WHO KILLED BANKER COWLES' WIFE?

The Murder Mystery at Clarks, Neb., Still Remains Unsolved.

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Ten days have passed since Mrs. C. Cowles, wife of the President of the Pacific Bank, was murdered while sleeping, and the Coroner's jury investigating the case was dismissed last night after rendering a verdict that the deceased was killed by persons to the jury unknown. Much testimony was taken tending to explode the theory that the murder was committed by burglars, who first struck down the husband. The $50 supposed to have been taken from the dead woman's dresser by the murderer was found concealed in a teapot a week after the crime. The town is divided as to the guilty party. The jury found the evidence of so startling a character and so different from the accepted theory that burglars committed the crime that the case was referred to the County Attorney. That officer announced today that he would prosecute no suspects unless some citizens would voluntarily sign the information.

KNOW NOTHING OF THE TREATY.

The State Department in the Dark About Reciprocity with Newfoundland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The State Department is in the dark as to the meaning of the St. John's (N. F.) dispatch about a reciprocity treaty having been agreed upon between the United States and Newfoundland. Assistant Secretary Ades says the State Department has jurisdiction to make reciprocity treaties only when the conditions prescribed in the McKinley bill exist, and those conditions, as far as he is informed, do not exist as to Newfoundland.

If Secretary Blaine has concluded any reciprocity treaties with Newfoundland he has not informed the Senate of the fact. The matter has never been brought to the attention of the Senate in executive session, and several Senators to whom the dispatch from St. John's was shown say that they know nothing of such an agreement.

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MOURNING FOR SHERMAN.

THE NATION GRIEF-STRICKEN OVER THE OLD WARRIOR'S DEATH.

Thousands of Telegrams of Sympathy and Condolence Received from All Parts of the Country by the Bereaved Family—The Details of the Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Completed—The Loyal Legion Proffers a Guard of Honor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There was a crowd of people passing to and fro in front of Gen. Sherman's house from early morning until late tonight. There was nothing much to see but the long crêpe streamers fluttering on the doorbell, and once in a while the face of some of the family or friends within as they glanced out through a window. The callers at the house were too many to be counted almost, but only a few of them went inside, the majority merely leaving their cards. In the afternoon the two Misses Sherman went out for a short drive, but they were the only ones in the house who left it for any length of time during the day.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was held at the residence of Gen. Swayne this morning and an offer of a guard of honor consisting of companions of the commandery to watch over the remains of the dead hero was sent to the family, and a formal meeting of the commandery was ordered for 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to take action on the General's death.

About 3,000 telegrams have been received at the house since the General's death. Of them the following were selected and given to the press today:

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Miss Rachel Sherman: Our sincere sympathy is with you all.
MELVILLE W. FULLER.

Henry M. Stanley sent the following:

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Miss Sherman: Deep and heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss both to you and America. H. M. STANLEY.

The Archbishop of St. Louis wires:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—Mr. P. T. Sherman: Accept my heartfelt sympathy with yourself and sisters. PETER R. KENRICK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—P. T. Sherman: I am shocked and distressed. When I saw your father three weeks ago he was cheerful and well. During and since the war he was my faithful friend. To sorrowing children have my profound sympathy. W. Q. GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—To the Misses Sherman: Intelligence of Gen. Sherman's death grieves me much. I sympathize deeply with you in your great bereavement.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Miss Rachel Sherman: The Nation mourns and sympathizes with you in all your great sorrow. Your illustrious father's death is to Mrs. Morton, our children, and myself the loss of a personal friend to whom we were devotedly attached.
LEVI P. MORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Misses Sherman: The death of my old commander causes deep sorrow to myself and household. Our sympathy is with his family in their great affliction.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Misses Sherman: Our already overburdened heart aches with the great sorrow that overwhelms and darkens your home. "Lights out" on earth is "reveille" to the dear General in Heaven, where so many of his old command await him. R. A. ALGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—P. T. Sherman: In this hour of affliction you have my deepest sympathy. The memory of Gen. Sherman will be forever cherished by the American people as one of their most valued possessions. B. F. TRACY.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—The Hon. John Sherman: I mourn with the family and kindred of Gen. Sherman. He was beloved by me and my family with the warmest personal affection. I expect to reach the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday.
R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Hon. John Sherman: Permit me to express to you and through you to the family of Gen. Sherman my deepest sorrow at the death of my old commander, comrade, and friend. No words will express my grief at the irreparable loss. I can only join with his family and his country in mourning one of our Nation's greatest leaders and strongest defenders in war and in peace. J. M. RUSK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Hon. John Sherman: Convey to your brother's bereaved family our tenderest sympathy. A very great man has gone. JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Hon. John Sherman: The heartfelt sympathy of myself and Mrs. Noble goes forth to the family of dear Gen. Sherman and to you. Our countrymen mourn one of our and the world's greatest heroes. But yours is the deepest grief for the loss of the father, brother, and friend. Heaven bless you all.
JOHN W. NOBLE.

In addition to these there were telegrams from the foreign Ministers and heads of various State departments from all over the country and Europe. There was one from Buffalo Bill and another from Whitelaw Reid.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived here tonight from Chicago to attend the funeral. He will accompany the remains to St. Louis.

The Funeral Arrangements.

Although a complete and detailed program could not be arranged today for the Sherman funeral Gens. Howard, Slocum, and Butterfield were able to give a pretty good outline of the military proceedings in this city, and gave out the following:

The cortège will form at the house at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and move promptly at 2 in order that there may be no delay at the end of the route. The regular army escort proper will be under command of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, First Artillery, and will consist of the various battalions of infantry regulars stationed in the vicinity of New York harbor; the First Artillery, United States army; Dillenback's Light Battery, the four gun batteries of the National Guard, the First Troop of Cavalry, United States army; and Troop A, National Guard. The body of Gen. Sherman will be borne on a caisson, with an escort of honor furnished by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., surrounding the pall-bearers in carriages and the body on the caisson. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall-bearers:

Gen. J. L. Schofield, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Gen. Thomas S. Casey, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. L. M. Dodge, Gen. W. Swayne, Gen. O. O. Howard, Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, Gen. J. C. Kelton, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. J. M. Corso, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. After the pall-bearers will come the family and relatives in carriages, and then the following:

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Ex-Presidents of the United States; members of the United States Senate; members of the House of Representatives; the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City of New York. Then will come a number of escorting bodies. Gen. Howard, who has entire charge of the military bodies in this city and in St. Louis, has named Gen. Butterfield as his chief aid and Marshal, and these gentlemen will probably go on to St. Louis in the special train. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, and the funeral services will be mainly military. Gen. Clarkson expects to have 10,000 men in line from New York and Brooklyn and 2,500 from New Jersey.

IT WILL BE A MILITARY FUNERAL.

The Dead General's Wishes to Be Faithfully Carried Out.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—All arrangements in connection with the funeral of Gen. Sherman in this city will be held in abeyance until tomorrow or Tuesday. It was expected that these matters would, to a certain extent, involve upon Ransom Post, G. A. R., but the indications now are that the General will be given a strictly military funeral.

The following dispatch was received at a late hour tonight:

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—James E. Yeatman and Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis: It was the General's desire that a military funeral should be had in St. Louis on the arrival of the cortège Saturday morning, the G. A. R. being a prominent feature of the procession, and Ransom Post to be the guard of honor. He desired all the regulation military ceremonies to be held at the grave, but no Grand Army ritual of any kind. The regular army as arranged by Gen. Schofield will furnish the escorts and saluting party at the grave.

Upon consultation all arrangements were left with you and your associates.
JOHN SHERMAN,
GEN. HOWARD,
GEN. SLOCUM,
P. T. SHERMAN,
T. W. FITCH,
THOMAS EWING,
A. M. THACKARA.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OLD REGIMENT.

It Will Be Represented in the Guard of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—Gen. Sherman was the first Colonel of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. P. J. Carmody is, perhaps, the only survivor of the regiment who lives here. Capt. Carmody Saturday wired P. T. Sherman, asking what arrangement, if any, had been made as to a place of honor for the veterans of one of the dead chieftain's early commands. The following reply was received:

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Capt. P. J. Carmody, St. Louis: Will make arrangements for you to join Ransom Post, G. A. R., and escort the body. Join it with none but survivors of the Thirteenth.
P. T. SHERMAN.

About 125 survivors are left, most of whom live in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Capt. Carmody wishes to hear from as many comrades as he can and he invites them to join him in honoring their late Colonel. He may be addressed at No. 215 North Sixth street.

HAYES EULOGIZES GEN. SHERMAN.

The Ex-President's Speech at a Meeting of the Loyal Legion.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—A memorial meeting of the members of the Loyal Legion of Cleveland and vicinity was held today to take action on the death of Gen. Sherman. Ex-President Hayes, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Legion, presided, and made a touching speech, in which he showed that there were two sides to Gen. Sherman's nature. "He knew what war was," said Gen. Hayes, "and he expressed it in the most terrible words in the English language. 'War,' he said, 'is Hell.' I suppose that he would unflinchingly and with little hesitation do the worst possible things that man can do. There was no fluttering, sinking, or softening of the heart; he was able to do what the war required him to do, although it might be cruel; yet he was as tender as a woman."

Fitting resolutions were adopted. Besides Gen. Hayes, Gen. James Barnett and M. D. Leggett of this city will attend the funeral.

MEETING OF ARMY AND NAVY MEN.

A Committee of Commanders—Tributes to Sherman.

Every veteran army and naval society in Chicago and Cook County was represented at the meeting held in Grand Army Hall yesterday afternoon. The assembly met to make arrangements for a befitting tribute to the memories of Gen. William T. Sherman and Admiral David D. Porter.

Among the G. A. R. posts represented were: The George H. Thomas, the Chicago, Lyons, U. S. Grant, George A. Custer, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Ambrose E. Burnside, Judson C. Kilpatrick, James A. Mulligan, Blenker, Godfrey Weitzel, George G. Meade, Winfield Scott, John A. Logan, Columbia, America, and Farragut.

There were also represented various posts from the Sons of Veterans, and the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Potomac.

Commander J. G. King of the Thomas Post called the assembly to order and after explaining the purpose of the meeting proposed the name of Comrade James A. Sexton as Permanent Chairman.

Mr. Sexton on assuming the Chairmanship said: "Again the shadow has fallen. Once more the flag of our country stands at half mast and the heart of the Nation is melted to bitter tears. The lips of a great commander have been touched with eternal silence, the eyes of a great General have been curtained in everlasting darkness. In his death we realize that the years are not far remote when we, too, shall have crossed the river of life into the bournes of death." He paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the two dead heroes.

A committee of ten was appointed by the Chairman as an Executive Committee to make all arrangements necessary and commensurate with the deaths of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter. A representative from the Farragut Post, the Sons of Veterans, the Loyal Legion, the Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland were added to the committee. Col. Sexton was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, and announced that the Committee of Ten would consist of the Commanders of the ten largest G. A. R. posts.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Hamilton addressed the assembly on the life and work of Gen. Sherman. Mr. Hamilton eloquently portrayed the genius of the dead General, and closed his ornate tribute with the words used by Garfield when told of the death of Lincoln.

S. A. Chappell spoke on the ties binding together the veterans of the army and the navy, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead Admiral. Dr. Matson, Gen. Wallace, and others addressed the meeting, after which Col. Sexton announced his committee and asked them to meet in his office today at 3 o'clock. The committee includes:

J. G. King, Post No. 5; C. A. Dribble, Post No. 28; John F. Ryan, Post No. 40; J. S. Crane, Post No. 444; G. A. Busse, Post No. 9; A. Lamney, Post No. 425; J. R. Loring, Post No. 91; L. Chester, Post No. 540; Delos Kuhl, Post No. 215; H. Branschdenoogel, Post No. 500; Walter G. Gresham, Loyal Legion; Maj. O. C. Towne, Army of Tennessee; Walter C. Newberry, Army of Potomac; J. J. Sullivan, Farragut Naval Post; C. G. Marsh, Freedom Sons of Veterans; and John W. Busse, President Army of Cumberland.

F. M. B. A. MEN OPPOSE GEN. PALMER.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Calvin Performing Missionary Work at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The eight or ten members who remained in the city over Sunday have been seen but little today. Representative Moore, who spent yesterday at Vincennes, Ind., returned to the city last night. He was accompanied from Olney by T. W. Hutchinson and W. E. Calvin, both of Olney and both members of the F. M. B. A. The presence of Hutchinson and Calvin in the city has some political significance in that they are here on a "mission of mercy," as one of them stated—the mission being derogatory to Gen. Palmer's candidacy. Mr. Hutchinson, who for the last twenty years has been a law partner of State Treasurer Wilson, said today: "No; I did not come entirely on political business, but I have spoken to Dr. Moore and Mr. Cockrell both in regard to this Senatorial question. I think Dr. Moore's chances of election are good, and shall do all in my power to make them better."

"Was not yours one of the fifteen names presented by the Republican steering committee to the F. M. B. A men as candidates on whom the Republicans were willing to form a combination?"

"Yes, my name was one of them; but I consider that the interests of the F. M. B. A. demand Dr. Moore's election; though, if the Republicans find themselves unable to elect him and secure the coöperation of the F. M. B. A. members on any one of the fifteen gentlemen mentioned, I would not object to be the one chosen. So high an honor as an election to the United States Senatorship should be, in my opinion, acceptable to any man. But I do not want you to think that I am here in my own interest. My influence, so far as it will be exerted on the Senatorial question, is against Gen. Palmer. I think his selection will be very detrimental to the interests of the laboring-men of the State."

"Mr. Hutchinson and myself," said W. E. Calvin, "are here to see if we can do anything to assist in the election of Dr. Moore as United States Senator. If he cannot be elected we want one of the fifteen men selected as a suitable compromise candidate by the Republican steering committee. For my part, I want Hutchinson. I am against Palmer on account of his position on the free coinage question, if for no other reason."

Messrs. Hutchinson and Calvin announced their determination of returning home in the morning.

Mr. Cockrell stated today that he would probably continue to vote for Harper during the coming week. "I am through with Stelle," said he. "So far as I know now I will continue to vote for Harper."

"I still think," said Dr. Moore today, "that I have a good chance of being elected. My chances are improving all the time."

The Democrats still express their same sturdy belief in Gen. Palmer's ultimate success. As at the beginning of previous weeks of the contest, they assert that he will be elected this week. The temporary break in the Republican ranks on Friday seems to have given them renewed hope and to have strengthened their determination to remain solid for Palmer.

Mr. Mitchell, on account of whose illness the Republicans have been greatly exercised, was much better today. The attending physician states that his ailment is catarrhal fever and that there was a tendency to pneumonia, but that he now has the fever under control and that with careful nursing his patient will be able to be in attendance at the joint session Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—John Pope Hodnett has tonight written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Springfield addressed to Messrs. Moore, Taubeneck, and Cockrell of the Legislature authorizing them to use his name as the farmers' and laborers' candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Hodnett was requested to do so by leading representatives of labor here from Illinois.

PULPIT TOPICS OF A DAY.

DR. GUNSAULUS TALKS OF THE MEANING OF FAITHFULNESS.

Helpfulness of Christ's Love and Power—The Three Graces Defined by the Rev. F. J. Brobst—Dr. McPherson Discusses Church Work in Chicago—Errors of Religious Leaders—Realism in Christianity—Fifth Presbyterian Church Dedicated.

Hundreds were turned away last night from the services at Central Music-Hall conducted by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. Every seat from pit to dome was occupied long before 7:30 o'clock, and guards at the door barred the ingress of all after that hour. The space on the platform was utilized, and nearly 100 persons found seats there. The Plymouth Church quartet contributed the music, and at the close of the first prayer chanted the Lord's Prayer.

Dr. Gunsaulus took for his text the words, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. iii., 2.

Here, said the preacher, was a landscape exhibiting as it were three mountain tops where gleamed the first dawn as well as the last memories of the glory at eventide. There was no landscape elsewhere in the Bible that touched every part of life as did this. Truth.

It was said by some that Christianity could be accepted but for the terrible side of religion, which held out rewards and punishments. Was it right that a soul at the end of an earthly career which it had not entered voluntarily should expect reward or endless suffering?

All true science must show that man belonged to the same great kingdom of truth, honor, and righteousness to which the lowest form of life belonged. The natural, the divine results of a life lived in truth or in untruth were to be considered, for the consequences were certain. Man performed his task well or ill, as the case might be, with archangels for witnesses.

Faithfulness always meant life from beginning to end. The chrysalis which was to become wings meant faithfulness. It was a certain prophecy of larger life. When the Savior wanted an effective figure of speech he went to nature. He said, "Consider the lilies of the field." Down below was the soil, above the warm sunshine and drops of rain coming down through it like silver through gold. The lily was an emblem of faithfulness. The gospel of the lily was the gospel of manhood. Blessed should be the lilies if they were faithful unto death. Their reward was not glory of appearance essentially, but a crown of life. Their fragrance would be discerned according to their faithfulness. Saintliood was the greatest, noblest, truest blossom of faithful manhood.

An Impossibility.

No man could tell what touched him to make him grow into life. He had the vocabulary of science to describe the growth of a plant, but how much did it lack to describe all the changes in a plant's growth. How imperfect was this vocabulary and how inadequate! How near it was possible to approch the real truth on this subject was something that it was not possible for any man with his limitations to determine. Man was like the lily planted in the ground, in the midst of darkness. Above he felt that there was life and warm sunshine and that where he was it was not possible for him to blossom in all his glory. But in the end all the darkness in which he was would be justified. The powers that raised man were above him. His whole life was not in the earth, though he might feel so, nor in the sky. He belonged to both the earth and the sky and needed both to have life. It was necessary that he should be rooted below in the earth and have his fruitage above.

The gospel of Jesus Christ was the only natural and reasonable gospel, for it said: "Be thou faithful unto death and thou shalt have a crown of life."

What did it require to be faithful? Great capacity or genius was not necessary. Man, in whatever sphere of life he moved, must do his duty. Duty was what was due from man to God. The hell to be dreaded was spiritual death. A man who had that did not love the truth as before. He could never be the man that he might have been if he had been faithful to his moral obligations. That one would have an eternity to die in was the awful thing to contemplate.

The help of Christ's love and power helped to solve most of the difficulty. It could now be understood why he said he came that men might live more abundantly.

Life on this earth was at most only a preparation for the life beyond. Great men in all ages had so recognized it. Victor Hugo would not contemplate death. He said he was preparing to work tomorrow, meaning the larger life beyond the tomb. This was the optimism of life, the glorious possibilities of which called for the exercise of all powers of the imagination. To attain eternal life and escape an eternity of spiritual death what should not man be willing to undergo in this temporary one? Could he afford to be faithful like the lilies to the demands of present duty when on such faithfulness rested all his hopes?

FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

The Rev. F. J. Brobst Defines the Revised Version of the Three Graces.

There was only a fair attendance at the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst's popular services at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon. The first floor was comfortably filled, but there were few in the balconies. As usual the program was varied and lengthy, and Mr. Brobst's address was preceded by several solos and by congregational singing.

Mr. Brobst's theme was "The Three Graces," referring to faith, hope, and charity, or faith, hope, and love, according to the revised version.

"The word 'three,'" said Mr. Brobst, "seems to have exercised a mystic charm through ages. Three has played an important part in the history of the world and of humanity. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry are the three great divisions of an army; the three great departments of the great state system, that of government, that of the United States of America, are legislative, judicial, and executive. In physical life the three great elements are light, color, and heat, which are paralleled in the spiritual life by faith, hope, and love, the luminousness being the embodiment of faith, color that of hope, and heat that of love. The first grace, faith, comes to us and accomplishes its most perfect work when dangers and calamities threaten us. Hope is the voice of assure us of better things. Heaven is the home of hope and spans the distance between earth and Heaven.

"The last of this illustrious trinity is the most blessed of all. How beautiful and delightful is the fair form of love. That which is progressive and has love throbbing at its heart—that is love. This grace comes to an individual and sweeps him up to God. Has any of us ever gone to the end of God's love? God's love is not to be diminished or weakened. God took his heart out and put it into human flesh when Jesus Christ came here. These three graces are the genius of power, the genius of confidence, the genius of happiness. To use the old-spring of God's love. Would that I could persuade you to accept these three graces today.

"The three graces, faith, hope, and love, also represent growth, progress, and power, and it is this trinity of graces that is surmounted by the meditation of the hour. Not so by the pessimist or malcontent, who says, 'I am sure of but three things—that I live, that I suffer, and that I shall die.' Those who are able to see aright can say 'I am sure of three things—I know that God is working in the world and in the universe, for the good of humanity, and by that knowledge I am sure that I am a child of God with a capacity for future growth, and I am sure that I am God's offspring and that by following Jesus Christ I shall see life everlasting."

Mr. Brobst announced that next Sunday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday the services would possess significance of the fact.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brobst's sermon Alzot Swanson of No. 135 West Huron street rose in his seat and said he would like to make known his experience in the search for truth, but his request was denied with emphasis. Swanson said afterward that he had been a Bible student for five years and his only object was to gain information. He did not intend to disturb the services.

CHURCH WORK IN CHICAGO.

Dr. McPherson's Estimate of the Number of Persons Who Attend Divine Service.

If the statistics compiled by the Rev. Dr. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church, Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, are correct, just 9 1-10 per cent of the population of Chicago attends church Sunday. Dr. McPherson told his congregation yesterday morning that the more this subject was investigated the more need of active work was apparent. He did not believe in sectarian warfare in this matter. It was all very well for one to be a Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, or a Baptist, but when it came to a question of spreading the Gospel among people the evangelical churches of Chicago should act as a unit.

The Bridgeport and Stock-Yards districts were considered, and the small proportion of churchgoing residents therein shown, the number in the latter being less than 1 per cent of the total population. Such a state of affairs was deplorable, yet the remedy for it all was within the grasp of the Christians of Chicago.

"But the blot upon this city's fair fame," said Dr. McPherson in conclusion, "is what is known as Bohemia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Wards. Here, with a population of 77,000, there are less than 1,000 communicants and the total Sunday-school attendance is less than 1,000. The women are superstitious Romanists, the men apostate Catholics, and the children out and out heathen. They talk of the need of missionary work in Africa? Why, I tell you, brethren, there is no place in the whole world more deeply in need of missionary work than that very place—'Bohemia' in Chicago."

MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

Errors of Religious Leaders of Other Days Discussed.

"We Will Hear Thee Again Concerning This Matter," was the subject upon which the Rev. Dr. Thomas based a philosophical discussion of the past and the present at the Columbia Theater yesterday. He sought to show that while their general tendency has been along the same path, yet there has been a gradual progress.

"The mistake of the past," said Dr. Thomas, "has been in assuming that its thought and work were the best. Its tendency has been to close up great questions and consider them as finalities. We now say, 'Keep this question open.' Men are getting ready for a larger reciprocity on earth. Physicians are not afraid of hurting their practice by searching for curative agencies. Philosophy is not afraid of reason. Science gives her conclusions to the world and submits them to time and experience. But one of the most singular facts in the history of thought is that for hundreds of years there has been a determined effort to close up the doors of religion."

The speaker then described Christianity as it was until the fourth century, when it became incorporated with the Empire, and in the union of Church and State heresy was treason. This condition of affairs lasted a thousand years, and under it the inquisition was established. Bruno was burned, scholars were imprisoned, banished, and burned, and the Huguenots were thrust from the earth. Those questions were settled by authority, and reason has reversed almost every one of its decisions.

"But," said Dr. Thomas, "Protestantism must confess its share in trying to close these doors. Its hands are stained with the blood of martyrs. It has fenced off the world into little sects, and denies the right of the liberal-minded to find a home there. These questions are too great and too precious to be closed up and put away. Some fear it will unsettle all the foundations of religion if they are opened, but it will settle on the firm foundations of reason and conscience. Then we will begin to see that God is Truth, and Love, and Right, that man was made in the image of his Maker, then we will find an authority that does not need a sword or an anathema to enforce an acceptance, and that religion is the nearest and truest of all things."

Applying his thought, he said that the public schools are being opposed because they are teaching facts and seeking truths, and those who want to keep great questions closed see their power getting away from them. He sees a deep and determined effort to undermine the public-school system, and it would be worth the political life of any man to oppose such efforts.

In conclusion Dr. Thomas said: "Religion ought to lead and not follow in this world. It should assume its rightful place and not be tolerated because of its weakness; but to do this it must give up its prejudices and fables and face the world of truth and fact. It ought to lift from the world the burdens that an ignorant past has put upon it. Then religion will be a rest and a hope and a joy for mankind."

NEW FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Dedication Attended by Large Congregations—Impressive Ceremonies.

The new Fifth Presbyterian Church at Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue was dedicated yesterday with impressive ceremonies. Morning, afternoon, and evening services were held, and at each the church was crowded with members and their friends.

The morning service opened with music, followed by a Scripture lesson by the Rev. John C Weston and a prayer of dedication by Prof. Edward L. Curtis. J. W. Scofield, an elder of the church, spoke of the work that had been accomplished in putting up the new building, and in behalf of the congregation thanked those who had aided in the work.

The Rev. Dr. L. L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, who was formerly pastor of this church, delivered an instructive and interesting sermon. He dwelt at length upon the strength and beauty of the Christian system. The struggles and successes of the congregation since the days when he presided over it were portrayed.

In the afternoon addresses were made by the Rev. J. N. Boyd, the Rev. John C. Weston, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, the Rev. Dr. McPherson, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Last night the services included a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thompson on the text "No man liveth unto himself."

The church had been decorated with flowers and plants. On either side of the pulpit there were placed large bouquets of cut flowers, and in front of the chancel-rail there was a bank of ferns. Of the $25,000 expended in building the new church all but $8,000 has already been paid. An announcement of the financial condition of the church resulted in donations amounting to about $1,500, which will be applied on the debt.

TO MAKE EARTH A HEAVEN.

What Man Must Do to Accomplish This Desired Result.

"Realism in Christianity" was the subject of the Rev. David Swing's sermon at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning. His audience was an unusually large one. The words of St. Paul, "That which is natural is first, then that which is spiritual," formed the text. Although agreeing that the natural physical being comes first and the spiritual afterwards, Prof. Swing declared that man must continually seek the most spiritualized form of the natural, so as to make this earth as much a heaven as possible. "There is a naturalism," he said, "which closely resembles the spirituality that begins according to St. Paul with man's existence. Both pagan and Christian theologians of the past did the earth an injustice in making Heaven and earth so opposite, in mourning over the ruin of the earth, and rejoicing in the hope of Heaven. Man cannot love God so much for having made an empty world as he would if the world was full of beauty and holiness. The passing century has moved away from the old bondage of two opposite colors—black and white. These colors have now dissolved, and the world is filled with many tinted colors of a rosy hue. The natural may become so refined as to be beautiful. It is not an enemy of the spiritual but its early friend.

"According to past theology the Bible was noonday and all the rest midnight. All forms of religion then were in the morning dawn. The world then could not conceive the beauty of the natural. Now the world has the power to see the great Natural face to face. Realism is disrobed not until it becomes ugly, but it is disrobed until it becomes divine.

"The nimbus or halo was the effort of art to tell the people what a great mind dwelt in the head below. This halo is not of Christian origin. It was used by the Greek artists in painting all their heroes and Kings. The nimbus is an impediment to admiration. It gradually disappeared in art. It is no more needed. The street idea now is that the natural it has been necessary for art to assume a more realistic form in its treatment of all higher subjects, therefore, theology has become more realistic. It is false realism that would just as soon paint a slaughter-house as a church. Both are facts, but the former is a brutal realism. In our day Lot's wife would be more impressive to us if we could think of her as some princess, a Lucretia Borgia or a Catherine II. of Russia.

"The word natural should be kept separate from the inferior or common. Drunkenness is common, but it is not natural. That vice is against nature. It is a lawful product of our world. Vice is common, but virtue is natural—a glorious child of nature. Christ is far away from human touch and human faith, but Christ, holding a child or handling a lily, becomes part of the natural world. He is here. 'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.' In this naturalism we all meet. Christ himself and the doctrines which surround his name will journey best through these times in the most possible of naturalism. The natural splendor of man is coming to the front. Nature within man has long been waiting for better days—waiting for the advent of the natural. The natural must and will rule in this world as long as humanity exists. Reason is the guide and key to the solution, and everything which is not consistent with the natural must be eliminated from the spiritual. Again will the church complain bitterly, and again will it sink into silence until it realizes that Christianity is only the upper story of man's natural life—of man's mind, of man's home, of man's soul, Christ being the divinest leader of the great march. This march is to be perpetual on earth, proceeding far beyond human reach. Life and death must be friends. Heaven and earth cannot wage war on each other."

FROM A PROTESTANT STANDPOINT.

The Catholic Church's Relation to the Public Schools.

The Rev. Lewis Curts of the Western Avenue Methodist Church discussed the school question last night in a vigorous manner and produced evidence to back up his statement that the schools of Chicago were not run in such a way as to give offense to the Roman church. "While the Board of Education was parading Ford as a tyrant and a monster," said he, "Roman Catholic doctrines were being promulgated in the schools by the distribution of circulars. Where was the argus-eyed, zealous Board of Education when these circulars were being distributed?" He complained that the text-book, Anderson's history, was being used in some of the city schools because it referred to "indulgences," and claimed that these books had been shipped to Chicago from the Boston schools.

Mr. Curts further attacked Romanism and the parochial school system and made every plea for compulsory education.

Peace Reigns in Englewood.

There were no traces of war yesterday morning at the services in the Englewood Presbyterian Church at Yale and Sixty-fourth streets. There was one police officer present, but he had not been sent there at the request of the trustees or congregation. The Rev. J. E. Britain, who has resigned his pulpit in the United Presbyterian Church some time ago because of a falling-out with the officers of his church because he had invited the Rev. H. S. Williams to preach, occupied the pulpit.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL.

They Still Have a Good Prospect of Securing the Senatorship.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 15.—Sterling will be the Republican candidate again tomorrow, but there is no chance of election. A new candidate will undoubtedly be brought forward about the middle of the week. Two persons are prominently mentioned—Mr. Fowler, a Rapid City attorney, and Gov. Mellette. The Republicans still hope with the disorganization there is in the Independent and Democratic ranks yet to accomplish the election of a Republican. Fowler's location (the Black Hills) is in his favor. Senator Moody having been from that section.

THEY WILL NOT SUBMIT.

DEMOCRATS OPENLY REBEL AGAINST THE RULE OF THE CREGIERITES.

The Attempt to Organize Independent Ward Clubs Creates a Row—Demands of the City Central Committee—Carter Harrison's War Against the Mayor—A Sentiment Favoring an Entirely New Candidate—Lively Meeting of the Finance Committee in Prospect.

Another row has broken out in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the attempt of the County Democracy to organize independent ward clubs, composed almost exclusively of city employés and members of the wine-and-whiskies. About a week or ten days ago John P. Hopkins as President of the County Democracy sent out circulars in the following form calling meetings in all the wards:

Dear Sir: You are hereby directed to attend a meeting of the city employés of the —— Ward at —— Hall Feb. —, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m. Do not fail to be present.

This is interprpted to mean, as far as the city employés are concerned, "If you fail your resignation may be demanded."

Now the members of the City Central Committee object to all this as a high-handed proceeding. They say it is the business of the County Democracy to manage the county campaign. It is the province, and peculiarly the province, of the City Central Committee to manage the city campaign. The City Central Committeemen insist on its prerogatives in this respect. If they are not accorded there will be rebellion. The old Democratic ward clubs are, for the most part, in accord with the city men. Their existence, too, is threatened. They are in revolt against the Wine-and-Whisky and City-Hall gang clubs. But the latter have the money. They have been supplied from the City-Hall assessments and from the exchequer of the Wine-and-Whiskies. They say they are afraid of certain members of the City Central Committee, especially of those who, like Ald. Gaynor, John Brennan, and Denis Murphy, have declared themselves hostile to Cregier's demand for a second term.

There was a conference between the members of the City Central Committee friendly to Cregier and the leaders of the County Democracy Saturday in reference to the points at issue. The City Central Committeemen then formulated their demands as follows:

"First—That the independent organizations under the County Democracy be abandoned.

"Second—That the old ward clubs be not interfered with by the Wine-and-Whiskies and the City-Hall clerks.

"Third—That the management of the comine campaign be left entirely to the City Central Committee."

The Cregierites will not make the concessions demanded unless circumstances compel them to do so. They control the County Democracy and the Wine-and-Whiskies. They do not trust to the City Central Committee. The war, therefore, is likely to be kept up. For the present, at least, there is no prospect of peace.

The Committee Meeting Postponed.

It was expected that a meeting of the City Central Committee would be held this evening, but Capt. Farrell, the Chairman, failed to issue notices for the meeting. Capt. Farrell, it is understood, is favorable to the Cregier nomination. He does not want to precipitate the quarrel. Hence the meeting was put off until next Monday. There will be lively times at that meeting. The anti-Cregierites will be there to ask for early and fair primaries under the Crawford law. Ex-Ald. Gaynor says that the demand must be conceded or there will be a row. He says, moreover, that the only persons who will oppose such a concession are the City-Hall employés who are members of the City Central Committee. At the meeting it is understood that the City Central Committee will assert its rights as against the usurping County Democracy.

Mr. Cregier is much worried over the prospect, and it is said he would gladly get out if he could in the interest of Judge Barnum. The Regency Committee will not permit this. The gang wants Cregier. He is useful to them. They might not be able to handle Barnum as they have handled Cregier.

Carter H. Harrison joins the other anti-Cregier men in demanding an early convention and fair primaries, "at least two weeks before the convention and under the Crawford law." That is Carter's demand. It says that if fair play prevails he will have no trouble in burying Cregier out of sight.

Sentiment Favoring a New Man.

Some of the wiser Democrats think that the Cregier-Harrison quarrel has progressed too far. They think it would be wise to drop both and take up a new man. This was the sentiment that prevailed in the ward clubs of the County Democracy yesterday. Not one man there said a word in favor of either candidate. But several said the row had gone too far, and that the Chicago Democracy is not dependent on either. Mr. Harrison seems to be of the opinion that it has also. He refused Saturday to be interviewed in reply to Cregier's attack on him. "I have not a word to say about it," he said. "But in a fair convention I can get the nomination as against Cregier."

Of course there is no foundation for the assertion of Mr. J. R. Munn at the meeting of the Republican League Saturday evening that any considerable number of Republicans favor the nomination of Carter H. Harrison as a Citizens' candidate for Mayor. The Republicans are perfecting their organization in the wards and will make a straightout party nomination beyond a doubt. The following is the League Board, a majority of the members of which was elected as Citizens' candidates, to make material progress with the proposed waterway is not to be considered a success of a Citizens' movement, it is maintained. However, this is a mistake, as the people of labor people are most likely to take the initiative in the matter. Many of the labor leaders are opposed to a distinctively labor movement. They urge the nomination of some strong business-man of popular sympathies for Mayor, with a candidate for Treasurer pledged to pay into the city treasury the interest on the people's money for the people's use. Lyman J. Gage, Erskine M. Phelps, C. L. Hutchinson, and B. B. Holmes are those mentioned for Mayor in connection with such a movement. Frank Stauber is the only one mentioned for City Treasurer. The leaders of the street-car men and of the labor unions seem to be disposed in favor of the former most. It is that labor people will place an independent ticket in the field is a certainty. That is the opinion not only of C. G. Dixon, Frank Stauber, ex-Ald. Connor, and William Gleason, but City-Hall employés of the labor variety like little Joe Gruenhut. The latter says: "The German and Bohemian workingmen are organizing. I cannot yet predict what proportions their movement will assume. It will not be less than 15,000 anyway."

Cregier's Veracity Impugned.

Mr. C. G. Dixon, Assistant Health Commissioner, said Saturday in reply to Mr. Cregier's assertion contained in the interview of that day that he (Dixon) had been discharged by the Health Commissioner: "Why, everybody knows that that is not true, and my resignation was published long before it was accepted. This publication of Cregier's is mixed up into the particulars of which I do not care to enter now. The reasons were that I was not allowed to do my duty to the public in the position I held because of outside political influences. I was misquoted the other day as saying that the appropriation for scavenger work was only $5,000 more than the aggregate of the scavenger contracts. It was $50,000. Now what became of that $50,000? Was not some of it expended in the wards in doing work for the election, and could any bonds do? Dr. Wickersham, when the contracts were let, pointed out to the contractors the binding nature of the agreement. They took the work, notwithstanding. Have any of them, or any of their bondsmen, been proceeded against to carry out their agreements? Has any penalty been imposed on the delinquents? One contractor who failed to do the work had his contract taken away from him on my recommendation. That was just before I left the office. Thereafter, I understand, his teams were put to work at a per diem. He was rewarded instead of punished for the violation of his agreement. The contract price for the Twenty-fourth Ward is $13,000.

THIEVERY RUNNING RIOT.

SAFE-BLOWERS, BURGLARS, AND SAND-BAGGERS PUT IN A BUSY DAY.

Two "Gophers" Caught in the Act, but the Other Lawbreakers Get Away with Their Booty—Mrs. J. W. Pease Becomes a Raving Maniac on Her Way from Church—Dog-Fights Not Barred by the Mayor—Other Local News.

William Connors and George Anderson were arrested last night at 7 o'clock while in the act of blowing the safe of the George H. Hess company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers of stoves and furnaces at Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Fulton street. Lieut. Wheeler and Sergt. Roche of the Desplaines Street Station were walking on the north side of Fulton street when Lieut. Wheeler's attention was attracted by what seemed to be the flash of a dark lantern in the back part of the office on the opposite side of the street. The officers investigated and found that a large piece of the glass in the front door of No. 103 had been cut out and the door unlocked. They entered and found the burglars busily at work on the safe.

The cracksmen had not heard the officers enter and were greatly surprised at their appearance, but made a desperate and determined fight. Roche entered the office a little in advance of Wheeler. As he went in both men turned, and one of them attempted to draw his revolver. The Sergeant was too quick for him and had him by the throat and his revolver in his face before he could get his weapon out. The other man slammed the door and locked it to prevent Wheeler from entering, and then grappled with Roach. Wheeler quickly forced open the door and went to the assistance of his companion, and together the officers succeeded in overpowering the "gophers" and locking them up at the Desplaines Street Station. The police say that Connors and Anderson are notorious cracksmen and well known to the police of all the large cities of the country.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the café at the Richelieu Hotel was burglarized. The thieves entered from a rear door and carried off the cash register, valued at $150, which contained about $200 in money and checks and sight drafts to the amount of $300. It is an unusual thing for so large an amount of money to be left in the cash register over night and the proprietors and police think the robbery was committed by some one familiar with the hotel.

One of the remarkable features of the robbery is the fact that the night watchman, who is on duty all night in the rear of the café, and the porters, who are in the front of the hotel in plain view of the cashier's desk, where the register stood, saw and heard nothing of the robbery, which was not discovered until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the cashier went on duty. The robbery was reported to the police as soon as discovered and detectives were detailed on the case.

Mrs. Rosa Zalinski, a widow living at No. 130 Pacific avenue, was robbed of $200 last night. It was the savings of years. The robbery occurred within half a block of the Harrison Street Station, and the woman's screams caused great excitement in the neighborhood. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Zalinski returned from a visit and surprised two thieves who had gained access to her rooms through a rear window. They had pried open a trunk, secured the money, and were just about to depart through the window when she opened the door. One of the men seized an ax and attempted to brain the woman, but the ax-head flew from the handle. The two men then sprang through the window and made their escape.

Patrick Heneron, No. 233 West Harrison street, was sandbagged and robbed of $50 in money and a gold watch and chain at Congress and Aberdeen streets at 9 o'clock last night. There were a dozen or more people on the street at the time within a block of the corner. The two men who did the job worked quickly and effectively. One blow from the bag knocked Heneron senseless and he was divested of his money and watch in a twinkling. A number of people started after the footpads, but after chasing them for several blocks and failing to rouse a policeman gave up the chase and the fellows escaped. Heneron was picked up and taken to his home, where he recovered consciousness. He was badly hurt, but will recover.

Frank Foster, a milk peddler living at the corner of Fifty-third and Dearborn streets, was sandbagged at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning just as he was starting out on his route and robbed of a small sum of money and four cans of cream. Last night James Cody and William Fitzgerald were arrested and locked up at the Englewood Police Station charged with being the parties who wielded the bag, and Cody was identified by Foster as one of his assailants. Four men who were walking toward him in the middle of the street hailed him and told him to stop. One of them grabbed his horse by the head and two others jumped into the wagon, Cody striking him with a sandbag and knocking him senseless.

An attempt was made to blow open the safe of J. J. Rourke, No. 5438 Lake avenue at 10 o'clock last night. Rourke has a hardware store, pumbing and gas-fitting shop, and went to get some papers. As he was about to unlock the door he saw two men at work at the safe at the rear end of the store. He ran to the nearest telephone, and a patrol-wagon load of officers was sent. The officers arrived too late. The men became frightened and made their escape, taking their tools with them.

WENT INSANE ON THE STREET.

A Wife's Strange Mania, Which Resembles Hydrophobia.

Agnes Pease, a young woman residing with her husband at No. 1510 Wabash avenue, became violently insane while on her way home from church yesterday morning, and is now at the detention hospital under restraint. Without any warning she suddenly sprang at her husband and tried to bite him. It required all his strength to prevent her from inflicting serious injury on him and on herself. Once she succeeded in releasing her left hand from his grasp, and she bit herself on the wrist, making a wound from which the blood flowed copiously. She was partly carried and partly dragged to her home, and the police were called. It was found necessary to handcuff her hands behind her back and to gag her before she could be taken to the hospital. There she fought the attendants so fiercely that it was thought she must be afflicted with hydrophobia. A tin cup of water was held to her lips and the woman made a snap at it, and, getting the edge between her teeth, she bit so hard that a deep dent, showing the marks of her teeth, was made in the metal. Attendants Nicholson and Canary were compelled to choke her before she released her hold. The hospital attendants placed her hands in leather mits and buckled them to her waist. Late in the evening she became less violent, and requested the matron to send for her husband. Her husband, John W. Pease, is an engineer employed at Pitkin & Brooks', on State street, and is much depressed over his wife's strange mania. Mrs. Pease was taken with a similar mania five months ago and was treated at the Mercy Hospital.

DOG FIGHTS ARE NOT BARRED.

The Sports Have Lots of Sunday Fun in Capt. Shea's District.

Mayor Cregier Saturday suggested that perhaps the numerous prize fights announced to take place around town had better be postponed until after election. He didn't say anything about dog fights, and as he always says just what he means the boys had any amount of fun yesterday morning in Capt. John Shea's district, near the Stock-Yards, in the shape of a rattling dog-fight for a purse of $75.

The dogs were owned by Englewood and North Side men respectively. They weighed 42 pounds each. One was a brindle and the other a white. Early risers were just going to church when the battle commenced, and it waged for over an hour. Ninety sports were present and the betting was heavy.

The animals were thoroughly tired when the brindle got the white dog by the left forefoot. The brindle twisted the leg and threw the white dog. They were parted by the handlers and it was found that the white dog's leg had been broken. His backers threw up the sponge and the referee decided the Englewood canine a winner.

There was no interference by the police.

CHARITY THE RICHER BY $12,300.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association Apportions the Proceeds of the Annual Ball.

A meeting of the committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association having in charge the disbursement of its funds was held at the Standard Club last night. The net proceeds of the charity ball were found to be $12,300, and this sum will be apportioned as follows:

Labor Bureau of the Association, $1,800; Michael Reese Hospital, $6,000; Jewish Training School, $3,000; Police Benevolent Fund, $100; Firemen's Benevolent Fund, $100; Chicago Charity Hospital, $300; Bureau of Justice, $100; Home of the Friendless, $100; German Altenheim, $100; Truant Aid Society, $100; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, $100; Emergency Fund of the Association, $600.

A vote of thanks for kind assistance was extended to the press of Chicago, Marshall Field & Co., Spiegel & Co., Auditorium Hotel company, Brunswick, Balke, Collender company, Barnard & Gunthorp, and Western Bank Note company.

BROTHERLY LOVE AMONG LABORITES.

Tommy Morgan and Bill Gleason Exchange Hearty Compliments—Other Discussions.

Excitement ran high at times yesterday in the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly. A notice was given that a motion to change the constitution will be made at the next meeting to limit the number of delegates from the several organizations to two. This is because the meeting was too large and too many tried to speak at once.

The kindly feeling existing between William Gleason and T. J. Morgan was shown when a motion was made that the organizations send the names of the committee appointed by them to represent them before the Drainage Board to the Assembly. Gleason started the ball rolling by going for Tommy hammer and tongs, and saying that Morgan was working for his own interests rather than for those of organized labor.

Morgan in answer said Gleason was simply out of a job at present, and was now endeavoring to square himself with the laboring men. "You have always been Prendergast's pet," shouted Tommy, "and while I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet when work is begun by the board we will see you holding down a fat job. As for me I don't want and never had a political job." He went on and contended that Gleason's record while connected with the labor movement was not enviable.

Gleason said that Morgan's remarks were lies and said he had always succeeded in doing "the little man," and would continue to do so.

Morgan's words were always received with applause, while Gleason's were greeted with hisses and cries of "time."

The report of the delegates to the Woman's Alliance was read, advocating the extension of the compulsory school year to twenty-four weeks, the recognition of no school but the public school, and suggesting that kindergartens be made a part of the public school system. After a lengthy discussion that portion of the report was stricken out.

The committee to confer with the Mayor and World's Fair directory reported progress. The "progress" means it has succeeded in getting a date with the directory when it is expected a committee will be appointed by that body to confer with the committee from the assembly.

Miss Eva McDonald, the Secretary of the St. Paul assembly and official lecturer for the Minnesota Farmers Alliance, will be requested to address the Trades' Assembly in March on the economic questions of the day.

FOR THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH.

Election of a Grand Marshal for St. Patrick's-Day Parade.

The Irish-American Council, representing all the Irish societies of Chicago, met yesterday afternoon at Adams and Halsted streets. John Foley presided, and the associations represented were the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Father Mathew and St. Pius Total Abstinence Societies, St. Aloysius Sodality, the Emmet Club, the Knights of St. Patrick, Clan-na-Gael Guards, the Henry Grattan Club, the Columbia Club, the Davitt Club, the Wolfe Tone Club, and seventeen divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The subject before the council was the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day. It was voted unanimously that a parade of the Irish-American societies and citizens would be the best way of celebrating the Saint's natal day. R. S. Buckley was elected Grand Marshal. There was some excitement over the event arising from the fact that John Byrne, the Marshal in former years, was a candidate for reëlection. The Gaelic Athletic Association, which was yesterday admitted to membership in the Council, cast its votes solidly for Buckley.

Resolutions of sympathy with the family of James Redpath were passed and his devotion to the cause of Ireland was praised.

The Grand Marshal-elect asked each society to name an aide and send in the name by Thursday of this week.

A meeting will be held in two weeks to lay out the line of march and make other arrangements.

PRESIDENT ELIOT SCORED.

Socialists Pronounce Tommy Morgan Infinitely His Superior.

At the Socialists' meeting at Waverly Hall yesterday afternoon President Eliot of Harvard was scored for reading his speech at a recent banquet from manuscript. One speaker said that, with all the facilities for the acquisition of knowledge which President Eliot had at his command, he could not begin to equal Thomas J. Morgan in delivering a lecture or speech.

The World's Fair directors were also condemned for refusing to recognize the Industrial Woman's League in appointing a Board of Lady Managers. It was voted to recommend the total abolition of all the high-salaried officials and fill those offices from the ranks of laboring men instead of with so-called gentlemen.

Mrs. Woodman then read a lengthy paper on "The Effect of Industrial Warfare on Character." The speaker compared society to a colony of wreckers on an island, the latitude and longitude of which was not given, who, by means of false beacons, lured ships to destruction so that the islanders might plunder them and grow rich thereby.

In the language of the speaker, "one-half the world lived on the blood and tears of the other half." She was interrupted here by a voice which denounced such a diet as unsatisfactory and not at all "fillin'."

AGED, HOMELESS, AND INSANE.

The Authorities Refuse to Care for an Old and Destitute Woman.

Four or five days ago an old woman named Marie Lamier was brought to the Harrison Street Police Station. She had been found wandering about the streets in an aimless sort of way, mumbling unintelligible things to herself and acting in an idiotic manner. It was discovered that she had been an inmate of the County Poorhouse, but through the laxity or intentional negligence of her keepers had been allowed to wander away.

Soon after her arrival at the police station the assistant of Dr. R. J. Piper, City Physician, gave her an examination and pronounced the poor old creature mentally deranged. Accordingly she was taken to the Detention Hospital last Saturday, but she was refused admission and the police were compelled to return with her to the station. Not being disorderly or guilty of crime the police were compelled to turn her out yesterday. She is now wandering about the streets.

FIGHTING COLORED PREACHERS.

A Split in the Christian Church Results in Two Arrests.

Trouble in the colored Christian Church, which holds services in Apollo Hall at No. 2370 Dearborn street, resulted last night in the arrest of the Rev. Frank Snowden and Elder Henry Enders, both of whom were locked up. The trouble grew out of a split among the members some time ago when the Rev. W. G. Reed, then pastor, left the church, followed by half the members. The remaining members then installed the Rev. Alexander Campbell and peace prevailed until a week ago yesterday, when the Rev. Snowden and a few of his followers walked into the church just as the Rev. Campbell had finished his sermon.

Elder Enders on behalf of the seceders declared that they had come to get their rights and proposed to have them. The Rev. Snowden, who, when he is not preaching, is a cook in a State street restaurant, backed up Brother Enders, but a fight was avoided by the faction in possession calling to their aid a policeman, who ejected the seceders.

Last Wednesday night a prayer meeting was rudely disturbed by the Rev. Snowden and Elders King and Enders, who demanded possession of the church. A fight occurred between Elder King and Brother Champ, who started for a policeman, and the latter was badly punished. In the language of a spectator, "Brudder Snowden done make de suspicious move towards de razor pocket," when Brother Simons went for him with a chair. The fight became general, and the visitors being outnumbered they were thrown out bodily.

After taking legal advice the Rev. Campbell got out warrants before Justice Bradwell for the arrest of the Rev. Snowden and Elder Enders on the charge of disorderly conduct. The preacher-cook was found in the restaurant where he is employed and Enders was caught in the act of entering the church at the service hour. The church troubles will be given a hearing in Justice Bradwell's court today.

THREE DANGEROUS DOGS.

Hydrophobia May Follow the Biting of North Side Children.

Several children on the North Side have been bitten by three Newfoundland dogs belonging to Chris Anderson of No. 34 Lincoln avenue—Gustave Johnson of No. 634 Willow street and Ole Anderson of No. 360 Cleveland avenue—and it is feared the animals had hydrophobia. As usual the police killed two of the dogs before the fact of the existence of the disease had been fully established, and Ole Anderson, the owner of the other dog, has been summoned to appear before Justice Kersten this morning to show cause why the dog should not be killed.

Saturday Maggie Benson, 10 years old, whose parents reside at the corner of Willow and Fremont streets, was playing on the sidewalk with half a dozen other children, when Anderson and Johnson's dogs came along and attacked them. The Benson girl and May Shultz were both bitten. Yesterday Anderson's dog bit Emily Straller while she was playing in front of her home, No. 364 Cleveland avenue. The people of the neighborhood are much excited and there is great indignation against the owners of the dogs.

MARRIED AT IDEAL HALL.

Nuptials of William Segall of Milwaukee and Miss Pauline Mossler.

Miss Pauline Mossler, No. 500 Dearborn avenue, was married at 8 o'clock last evening to Mr. William Segall of Milwaukee, Rabbi I. Moses officiating. The ceremony took place at Ideal Hall, No. 533 Wells street, in the presence of about 200 of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride wore a white ottoman faille gown trimmed in embroidered mousseline de soie, with tulle vail, orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments, and carried white roses. She was attended by Miss Rose Goldman and Miss Belle Mossler.

The bridal couple left after the ceremony for New York. They will sail for Europe in a few days for a six months' tour. On their return they will begin housekeeping in Milwaukee.

Among those present at the wedding were the following:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
S. Mossler, H. L. Mossler, S. Swisky,
H. Levy, I. S. Mossler, D. Lelewer,
M. Cohn, M. Fletcher, S. Goldman.
L. Segall,
Mesdames—
Brunswick, Israel, B. Hirschfield.
Misses—
Nettie Jackson, Bertha Goldstein, Belle Mossler,
Blanche Mossler, Clara Goldberg, Levy,
Pauline Fletcher, Fannie Goldman, Georgie Mossler.
Messrs—
C. Brunswick, M. Goldstein, J. H. Mossler.
J. Mossler, M. Mossler.

DR. ROGERS' INAUGURATION.

Ceremonies to Take Place at Northwestern University Thursday.

Extensive preparations are being made for the formal inauguration of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers as President of Northwestern University, which will take place at the First Methodist Church in Evanston at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The program as arranged is: Invocation by the Rev. Stephen M. Merrill, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; music; address and delivery of the keys by Orrington Lunt, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the University; address in behalf of the faculty by N. S. Davis, Dean of the Chicago Medical College; music; address on behalf of the students by William E. Clarke Jr. of the Senior Class of the Union College of Law; address on behalf of the Alumni by James H. Raymond, class of 1871; music; inaugural address by the President, Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D.; music; doxology; benediction by the Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute.

In the evening a program will be given in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, in which each department will have a representative speaker. Mr. Frank H. Scott will act as toastmaster. This entertainment as heretofore is entirely under the control of the students of the university. In the evening there will also be a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, given by the alumni of the university in honor of President Rogers.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Cicero After Cheap Gas.

At the meeting of the Town Board of Cicero Saturday the Cicero Water, Gas, and Electric Light company submitted a proposition agreeing to furnish lights of thirty-two candle power at $16 per year, providing a contract for not less than five years be made. For sixteen candle power lights the company will reduce the price to $13. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. An ordinance was passed providing for the improvement of Oak Park avenue from Railroad boulevard to Madison street. A resolution was passed requesting the members of the Legislature of the Seventh District to endeavor to have the statute under which special assessments are levied so changed that the interest on all the unpaid assessments be payable annually with the payment of each installment, and that the warrants issued for the work done shall bear interest payable annually.

An Acrobat Fatally Hurt.

Bert Whitney, a trapeze performer attached to the Northwestern circus, now showing at Will street and Milwaukee avenue, while giving an exhibition last night on a flying trapeze at an elevation of about twenty-five feet with his eyes blindfolded, fell to the ground, receiving internal injuries from which he may die. Charles Wette, a boy 9 years old, who was performing on a trapeze underneath that of Whitney, was struck by the latter in his fall and knocked to the ground, but was not badly hurt. Whitney is a well-known acrobat and was for some time with Barnum. He was taken to his home, No. 26 North Clark street, where he lives with his wife.

Jailer Morris' Guests Were Armed.

In accordance with his new regulation Jailer Morris yesterday made a thorough search of the prisoners at the County Jail and their cells for knives, razors, and other forbidden weapons. He was rewarded by the discovery of a dozen pocket-knives, which had been brought in by visitors during the week. Some of the knives were found on men who would not hesitate to use them on the turnkeys if the occasion presented itself for a possible escape. The weapons were all given to prisoners by being pushed through the wire-netting in the visitors' corridor.

A St. Louis Man Loses His "Bones."

A man walked into the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday and said: "I am, or was, a St. Louis detective, and my name is John Kay. I have been stopping at No. 266 State street. Today I wandered into a second-hand shoe shop at No. 373 Clark street, and, feeling tired, went to sleep in a chair. When I awoke I found that I had been 'touched' for $70. Help me out, boys, for I can't afford to lose them bones." He was told that the "boys" would endeavor to recover his "bones."

Will He Take His Life?

Rudolph A. T. Meyers, formerly a merchant of Pottsville, Ia., while stopping in the city on his way to Philadelphia was robbed of $365 in a disreputable resort on the South Side. The police arrested the inmates, one of whom, a young negress, was identified by Meyers as the robber. He threatened to commit suicide if he did not recover his money or if the story of his escapade was published. He was locked up for his own good, and on being searched a loaded revolver, a large knife, and a pair of shears were found in his pockets.

Foul Play Feared.

It is feared that Michael Schmidt, the crippled old beggar, has been foully dealt with. Not long ago he was fined $50 for soliciting alms on the streets, and when searched $2,000 was found on his person. The police retained his money until they were satisfied that he could protect it himself. He would not have it placed in a bank, nor would his cousin, a saloonkeeper, consent to take care of it. It was therefore left in the big safe at the station.

Not Obliged to Count Ties.

The collapse of the "Babes in the Wood" company in New York stranded thirteen or fourteen members of the company who joined it in Chicago. Through the kindness of Manager Milward Adams of the Auditorium all have been enabled to reach home, nine arriving yesterday morning. The other four or five left New York early last week. This directly refutes the story that they were left without assistance.

A Manhole Explodes.

About 1:15 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in a manhole at the corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street. The explosion caused a terrific report, which was heard several blocks. The iron cover of the manhole was broken and pieces of it blown over half a block. The report of the explosion attracted a crowd and for a time created considerable excitement. No damage was done beyond that sustained by the manhole.

Conrad Changed His Mind.

Conrad Suchanek, 32 years old, No. 103 Fulton street, yesterday morning jumped into the lake at the foot of Randolph street. He wanted to die, but found the water pretty cold and changed his mind. His yells brought help and after a brief sojourn in a cell he was sent to the Washingtonian Home to sober up.

An Unexpected Change.

President Wheeler of the Chicago City railway company has dispensed with the services of Sumner C. Walsh, an old-time employé. Walsh has been succeeded by L. P. Starring, a son of a Baltimore and Ohio railroad official. Starring is just now acting as superintendent of the road.

Rumored Important Arrest.

It was rumored last night that the Hyde Park police had arrested a man suspected of having valuable information about the Italian murder case. Inspector Hunt positively denied the truth of the rumor and Chief Marsh refused to talk.

No Trace of Spelman.

United States Marshal Hitchcock has not been able to gain any trace of Spelman, who escaped from the St. Paul Deputy Marshal Friday night by jumping from a Northwestern train near Clybourne Station.

Items.

Mrs. S. S. Brown, a widow living at No. 450 Webster avenue, in attempting to get off a grip-car at Lincoln avenue and Larrabee street last night was thrown to the pavement and severely injured.

Daniel Morrisey, No. 1928 Archer avenue, died at the County Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road at Sixty-eighth and Wallace streets.

Englewood citizens apparently mean business. Sam Howard, the keeper of the place at Sixty-third and Yale streets, which was "pulled" recently by the police, was arrested yesterday on the charge of allowing minors to play pool. He gave bonds.

The remains of A. Keites, the London commercial agent who committed suicide at the Richelieu Friday, will probably be expressed to New York today for shipment to England. J. Robertson, a porter for the New York branch of the firm which Keites represented, arrived in the city yesterday and will accompany the remains. He said last night that he was awaiting instructions.

VICTOR YARROS ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

An Avowed Anarchist Lectures Before the Economic Conference.

An avowed Anarchist of Russian birth gave his views of the social problem at a meeting of the Economic Conference in the Auditorium Recital-Hall last night. Victor Yarros is his name, and he is associate-editor of an anarchistic paper published in Boston. The attendance was greater than the seating capacity of the hall, and many took positions around the edge of the rostrum.

Although an Anarchist, Mr. Yarros is not one of the Herr Most type. He does not believe in bloodshed and riot as a means for bringing about his ideal form of social life. Strange as it may seem, he believed in monopoly of a certain sort and said that manufacturers had the right to pay such wages as they saw fit. He did not, however, believe in the monopoly of the Government in regard to carrying the mails. This business should be given over to private corporations.

In his introduction the speaker referred to a book by ex-Capt. Schaack, "The Rise and Fall of Anarchy," and said if the literary policeman were right and anarchy had really fallen through there would be but little use in discussing the question. But the anarchy to which the policeman referred and that of the speaker differed widely.

He quoted largely from Spencer and Huxley and gave the views of these philosophers on the social problem.

At present, he said, all governments were tyrannical and unprincipled. Anarchy meant that all governments should abide by justice and the absence of unprincipled governments and men alike. Justice meant that every man should mind his own business and that the Government should only use force against force. The speaker believed that to attain his Utopian ideal of government it would be necessary for all the present forms of government to collapse. The taxes as now levied were a system of robbery. The majority had no right to dictate terms to the minority.

Continuing, he criticised Congress and the State Legislatures, and said they contained no scholars or philosophers. The less a man knew the more laws he wanted to enact. This was because he was so ignorant that he could not see the consequences that would follow the passage of the laws. As long as there was a sane man who claimed the right to drink intoxicating liquor the State had no right to pass a law saying he should not. The Government had the right to protect life and liberty only, and no right to meddle with private affairs. Class legislation was wrong. Labor did not need it. Give labor liberty and it would be all right. When the vast majority of the people accepted a thing as just and right it was sure to be the opposite. No man had the right to more land than he could use, but to equalize capital was not right.

WARRING AGAINST A TRUST.

The Michigan Buggy Company's Suit Against the American Wheel Association.

There is trouble between the Michigan Buggy company of Chicago and the American Wheel company. The latter concern is a trust controlling the buggy wheel supply. Last fall it advanced the price $3 per set of wheels to its patrons and a short time ago made a further advance of 60 cents. So says one of its customers. The Michigan Buggy company of Chicago had a contract with the American Wheel company for 10,000 sets of wheels and concluded that a $3.60 advance on such a sized contract was unreasonable and protested. For the last two months the wheel company has refused to supply the wheels in fulfillment of its contract, and the Michigan Buggy company has been able to obtain wheels only by purchasing elsewhere at exorbitant rates. It has accordingly brought suit for $51,751.

J. M. Van Wert, the manager of the Michigan Buggy company, said that the trouble had been brewing for some time. D. E. Allen, superintendent of the American Wheel company, said that his only information as to a $50,000 suit begun against him by the Michigan Buggy company was derived from the papers, and that be had received no advices from Kalamazoo or elsewhere of such a suit having been entered. He also said that the company's counsel advises that whatever it has done in the non-fulfillment of contracts is justifiable and that it has no disputes with any company other than the Michigan Buggy company of Chicago.

IT RESTS SOLELY WITH THE MINERS.

Mr. W. P. Rend's Statement of the Trouble Threatened Among His Ohio Employes.

Mr. W. P. Rend was seen last evening in regard to an action taken at the convention of miners at Columbus, O., Saturday. It was to the effect that unless Mr. Rend pays the miners in No. 3 at Rendville for "break-throughs" all of his Ohio mines would be shut down.

Mr. Rend said that when this matter was brought to his attention some three weeks ago he wrote to the Secretary of the National Union of Miners and informed him that he might submit the question to a vote of his (Mr. Rend's) employés, and if they decided that they were entitled to pay for the "break-throughs" that he would pay them. No answer was received from the Secretary, and so far as Mr. Rend knows no action was taken upon his offer by the miners.

Mr. Rend says that he has a copy of the letter on file in his office here and that payment for "break-throughs" is not made by a majority of the Ohio miners, but he still holds himself in readiness to pay for the work in question if the miners themselves vote for it.

After President Thurman's Scalp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A dispatch was received tonight by the base-ball officials here from Von der Ahe at St. Louis in which the Louisville club is urged to send a representative to Cincinnati to be present at a meeting of the association tomorrow morning. It is supposed that the meeting is called for the purpose of taking some action on the Bierbauer case decided Saturday at Chicago. Association men here denounce the action of President Thurman in this matter, and it is said that a movement will be made at the meeting tomorrow inaugurating a war on Thurman which will force his resignation. Larry Gatto was appointed to represent the Louisville club, and leaves for Cincinnati tonight.

Catarrh—Cure Yourself.

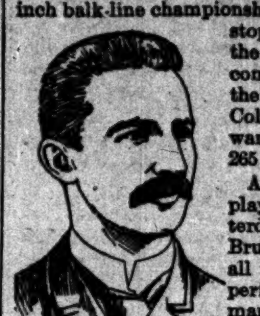
Sample "Mead's Catarrh Cure" free. Address Mead Remedy company, St. Louis, Mo.

BALK-LINE CUE ARTISTS.

HIGH-CLASS BILLIARD-PLAYERS FOR THE LOCAL TOURNAMENT.

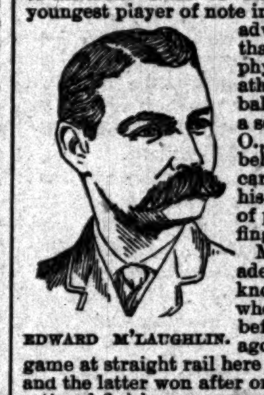
A Canadian Stranger Gives It an International Character—Eight Good Knights of the Cue and Ivories to Play at the Fourteen-Inch Game—Carter, Ives, Catton, Shaw, Maggioli, McLaughlin, Capron, and Hatley—Their Past Work.

The billiard tournament for the fourteen-inch balk-line championship among the short-stop billiard players of the country will be commenced tonight at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company's warerooms, Nos. 263 and 265 Wabash avenue.


EUGENE CARTER.

A meeting of the players was held yesterday afternoon at the Brunswick rooms and all the arrangements perfected. The veteran marker, Charley Matthews, will as usual do the calling for the tournament. "Old Sport," as he is called by his intimate friends, has done duty as official marker at billiard tournaments in this city for many years, and those who patronize this class of sport would feel as though something was wanting if "Old Sport's" rotund features were not seen on the opening night of a tournament. "Old Sport" usually furnished half the sport at a billiard match by his eccentric method of calling. The opening game tonight will be between Frank Ives and Edward McLaughlin. Ives is today one of the best-advertised men playing billiards. A few years since there wandered into Chicago a country boy brought up in the wilds of Michigan. He had an aptness for billiards and succeeded in getting a position in George Slosson's rooms. His duties consisted mainly of taking care of the tables. He was an observant youngster, and when "Gentleman George" was practicing the "Kid" could be found within easy reach of the table studying every shot made and noting it on the tablets of his memory. The first chance he secured the boy would be found executing the shots on one of the room tables. It was not long before he began to show such remarkable speed that he attracted the notice of many of the experts, among them "Jake" Schaefer. The latter took him and developed his speed, bringing him to the front rank of billiardists. He is the youngest player of note in the country. One advantage Ives has is that he has a splendid physique. He is a good athlete and played base-ball professionally for a season with the Lima, O., club. He caught behind the bat and he carries some marks of his work in the shape of puffed and crooked fingers.

FRANK IVES.

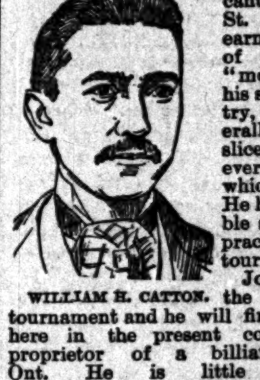

EDWARD M'LAUGHLIN.

McLaughlin is a Philadelphian, but is well known in the West, where he has played before. Several years ago he played a match game at straight rail here with Billy Catton and the latter won after one of the most sensational finishes ever recorded in the history of the gentlemen's game. McLaughlin's best game was straight rail, but he has played fourteen-inch balk-line and cushion-caroms of late years with considerable success, winning in several tournaments at Philadelphia against players of skill.

Next to Ives, the player who has shown the best form in public is Eugene Carter. Carter formerly hailed from Cleveland, but now claims Paris as his abiding-place. "Mons." Carter, as he is called, now has made several trips across the "herring-pond," and spent the greater part of last winter in the French capital. He is tall and comely, and manages to wear as good clothes as the average Broadway swell. He will go to Paris again in the spring and expects to take the balk-line emblem with him.

LOUIS SHAW.

Billy Catton is a diminutive specimen of the genus homo, but he has a knack of knocking out pretty tall billiards at times. He claims St. Louis as his home, as he made his first reputation there. In the days of the old straight-rail game, he showed himself superior to Carter and McLaughlin, and when eight-inch balk-line came into vogue he gave Tom Gallagher a beating at Mercantile Library Hall in St. Louis. He has earned the reputation of being the best "money" player for his speed in the country, and his nerve generally brings to him a slice of the money in every tournament in which he takes part. He has shown remarkable strong work in his practice for the present tournament.


WILLIAM R. CATTON.

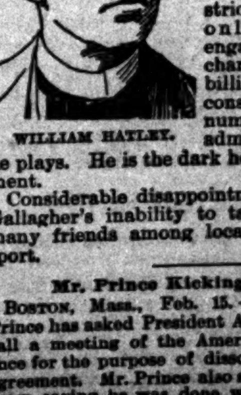
Joseph W. Capron is the newcomer in the tournament and he will first show his stroke here in the present contest. Capron is proprietor of a billiard-hall at Galt, Ont. He is little known to the regular run of billiard followers, but has earned quite a reputation in the Dominion. In 1889 he played Donoghue of Montreal for $250 a side and the championship of Canada. The game was fourteen-inch balk line, and Capron won easily. He has since been unable to find his superior in his own country. He has the reputation of being a remarkably cool and level-headed player. He is entered for the Winnipeg tournament for the championship of Canada, which comes off after the present tournament.

JOSEPH W. CAPRON.

Frank Maggioli hails from New Orleans, and has just led one of the fairest women in the Crescent City to the altar.

Maggioli has one of the most even strokes of any billiard player in the world, and at times shows remarkable speed. His last match of note here was with Frank Ives last spring at the Madison Street Theater. To the surprise of everyone Maggioli just romped away from the "young Napoleon of billiards," and won amidst great excitement. He promises to be quite a factor in the coming tournament.

Louis Shaw and William Hatley complete the octette of players entered. Louis Shaw is strictly speaking an exhibition player, and can show plenty of skill at fancy shots. In the present tournament he is popularly supposed to be a trifle outclassed, but does not so consider himself.


WILLIAM HATLEY.

William Hatley is, strictly speaking, the only Chicago player engaged. Hatley has charge of a North Side billiard-hall, and will consequently draw a number of personal admirers to the games he plays. He is the dark horse in the tournament.

Considerable disappointment is felt at Tom Gallagher's inability to take part. He has many friends among local admirers of the sport.

Mr. Prince Kicking Up a Row.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—C. A. Prince has asked President Allen W. Thurman to call a meeting of the American Association at once for the purpose of dissolving the National agreement. Mr. Prince also sent Spalding a telegram saying he was done with the league and would show the triumvirate what the Boston association club was made of. Mike Kelly will be here tomorrow morning and all of the players of last season's team (Players' League) will be asked to sign; that is, those that are wanted. Chris Von der Ahe and J. Earl Wagner have gone to Cincinnati, where they will meet Manager Irwin and the rest of the association people. Al Johnson will have a chance to get into line, and, as Boston and Philadelphia are interested in that club, he may go in.

Parson Davies' Tournament.

"Parson" Davies' wrestling tournament closed last night. The total attendance during the week was 22,000. Yesterday afternoon McInerney threw Jerome in one and one-half minutes. In the evening Zimmerman tried conclusions with the young Irish champion, and after a struggle of eleven and one-half minutes was defeated. Lewis was sick and unable to appear.

Hall Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Jim Hall, the Australian middleweight, arrived here today from Australia on the steamer Alameda. Hall insists that he once whipped Fitzsimmons in three rounds, and that the object of his visit to this country is to fight him again.

General Sporting Notes.

Monmouth Park and Coney Island will clash Aug. 29.

There are two base-ball grounds in Havana, with a seating capacity of 5,000 each.

Steve Brodie will back Jack Hanley against Mike Cushing, the men to fight at 128 pounds.

Jim Elliott must defend the *American Field* cup against J. E. Haggerty of St. Louis Feb. 23.

A pneumatic boxing-glove is the latest fad. It can be made as hard as a brickbat if desired.

Tom Lynch, the Buffalo giant, offers to stand before Joe McAuliffe for four rounds for $100.

The Ashton-Villa club of England will give John Ward a reception while he is in the Queen's domain.

Ralph Stout, the sporting editor of the *Times*, won the Kansas City newspaper billiard tournament.

Manager Leadley of Cleveland has secured control of the Jacksonville (Fla.) grounds commencing March 10. His team will do its early work there.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Indiana and Lower Michigan, cloudy weather and rain, turning into snow Monday, colder and fair Tuesday, with a cold wave.

For Illinois, threatening weather and rain, turning into snow; winds shifting to decidedly colder northwesterly, with a cold wave; fair Monday night.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, local snows; decidedly colder northwesterly winds, with a cold wave; fair Tuesday.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 15—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder, cloudy weather with rain turning to snow during Monday, considerably colder Monday night, high southerly winds shifting to northwesterly and decreasing somewhat in force.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.94	60	68	S.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.14	0	0	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.32	32	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.60	51	54	S. E.	Rain	.74
Charleston, S. C.	30.38	60	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.56	44	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.88	46	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	46	48	S. E.	Rain	.32
Cleveland, O.	30.08	44	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.10	0	2	N. E.	Snow	.12
Davenport, Ia.	29.84	50	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.70	38	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.80	48	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	42	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.72	52	70	S.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.78	48	54	S.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.76	18	42	N. W.	Snow	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	66	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.02	50	56	S.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	58	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.82	42	46	S.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.70	40	42	S.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	30.02	—4	—2	N. W.	Snow	.08
Huron, S. D.	30.22	10	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.20	44	46	S.	Rain	.22
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.30	68	70	S.	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo.	29.80	53	60	S.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.84	53	60	S.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.24	48	50	N.	Cl'udy	.04
La Crosse, Wis.	29.78	40	46	S. W.	Fair	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.74	44	46	S.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.32	38	50	E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.76	46	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.12	—12	—4	W.	Fair	....
Montreal	29.94	20	20	S.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	0	6	N. W.	Clear	.01
Nashville, Tenn.	30.14	54	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	.22
New Orleans, La.	30.06	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	.20
New York City	30.38	36	40	S.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.48	44	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	28	52	W.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.04	38	40	S.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.12	64	..	S. E.	Rain	1.24
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.42	40	44	S.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.92	42	30	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.14	6	8	N.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	44	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.44	56	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	.12
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	24	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.64	44	46	S.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.06	44	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.96	22	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	50	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Toledo, O.	30.00	44	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.98	64	64	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Portland, Ore.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BRADLEY—Sunday, Feb. 15, at 5313 Washington-av., Scammon Allan Bradley, youngest son of Matthew S. and Fanny Woodle Bradley, aged 10 months. Funeral private.

FUELLGRAFF—Feb. 14, Louis J. A. Fuellgraff, beloved husband of Agnes Fuellgraff and son of Louis and Doris Fuellgraff, aged 38 years 11 months and 14 days. Funeral from his late residence, 524 South California avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Concordia Cemetery.

JOHNSON—Feb. 15, Cornelia Bliss Johnson, wife of Charles J. Johnson. Funeral service at residence, 6713 Emerald-av., Englewood, Tuesday, 11 a. m. Interment at Burlington, Wis.

JOHNSTON—Feb. 14, Jane V., second daughter of J. W. and Julia D. Johnston, aged 12 years 4 months and 2 days. Funeral from parents' residence, No. 149 S. Peoria-st., today at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

McDONALD—Feb. 15, at 3 p. m., Kittie McDonald, at the residence of her sister Mrs. J. Shannon, 273 East Huron-st. Remains taken to Canada for burial. Ogdensburg papers please copy.

MARSH—Mary C. Marsh. Funeral Tuesday, 1 p. m., from late residence, 498 Washington-av., carriages to Rosehill.

MELOLING—Feb. 14, at 5806 La Salle-st., Anna J., infant daughter of Grant and Dora Meloling, aged 1 year and 5 months.

RAGGIO—Feb. 15, Earle A., beloved son of Joseph L. and Mary Raggio. Funeral from parents' residence, corner of Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Italian church, thence to Calvary.

SEERY—Catherine, beloved wife of Patrick J. Seery, nee Wallace, aged 33 years. Funeral from her late residence, 270 W. 13th-st., Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 9 a. m., to St. Charles Borromeo Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery via C., M. and St. P. railroad. Detroit papers please copy.

THEIBAULT—At 7021 Adams-av., Park Side, Edward, youngest son of Charles and Anna Theibault, nee Kruger, aged 19 months. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m., from above residence, to Oakwoods Cemetery.

WALSH—Feb. 15, John V. Walsh, son of P. H. and Ellen Leonard Walsh, at their residence, 441 Washburn-av., aged 17 years and 6 months. Funeral Tuesday morning, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WHERLAND—Feb. 15, Mrs. Jane Wherland, at 108 Peoria-st., of pneumonia. Funeral at Scotch Presbyterian Church Monday at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Union Veteran Club will be held in Club Room 4, Grand Pacific, this evening. The new committees will be appointed, and the Political Action Committee will report and recommend changes; also the Committee on Amendments, allowing Sons of Veterans as active members.

THE CANZONE CHORUS WILL GIVE A War entertainment at the Hyde Park M. E. Church, corner of Fifty-fourth-st. and Washington-av., Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Feb. 17 and 19, at 8 o'clock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—WET NURSE; A HEALTHY YOUNG woman to take charge of infant. Address D 104, Tribune office.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
☆A WAVE OF LAUGHTER☆
Russell's Comedians
Including
FAY TEMPLETON and CHARLEY REED in the Latest Musical Farce,
"Not much plot or continuity, But it kept the Largest Audience of the Season in Screams of Laughter."
MISS McGINTY
OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
First Matinee Wednesday.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
2½ HOURS' FUN, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.
FURNISHED BY GEORGE THATCHER'S MINSTRELS
Something New in Cork.
Sunday Next, Matinee—JOSEPH MURPHY—One Week.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
GREAT SUCCESS
Unequaled Program—Paris Exposition Illustrated—Addie Smith, Scotch Dancer—Silbons, Trapeze Artists—Knoll & McNeill, Cornet Soloists—Rawson & June, Dumbbells and Indian Clubs.
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD,
Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side.
Is this week in sight with funny
—OUT OF SIGHT—
Next Sunday—Augustin Daly's "UNDER THE GASLIGHT."

THE AUDITORIUM.
TOMORROW
Tuesday Evening,
First Time in Chicago of
EUGENE TOMPKINS' Grand Production
OF THE
SOUDAN
As Played at the Boston Theater for 137 Consecutive Performances.
All the Original Company!
All the Grand Scenery!
MILITARY BAND, DRUM AND FIFE CORPS, HORSES, ETC.
500 PEOPLE TAKE PART IN THIS PRODUCTION. 500
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. BOXES—$10.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.........Manager.
ONLY 8 Times TONIGHT—MONDAY
The Famous
☆ BOSTONIANS
Will Present Smith and DeKoven's Greatest and Latest American Opera,
MATINEES Wed. and Sat.
ROBIN ☆ HOOD
The Only American Opera That Ever Made a European Success.
SATURDAY NIGHT One Time Only CARMEN
KARL, BARNABEE & MACDONALD, Proprietors.
EXTRA.
MONDAY, FEB. 23,
Seat Sale Begins Wed. Morning.
FRANCIS WILSON
AND COMPANY
THE MERRY MONARCH

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
LAST WEEK. MRS. LESLIE MATINEES Wed. & Sat.
CARTER
IN THE FOUR-ACT COMEDY,
The Ugly Duckling.
Sunday, Feb. 22—CLEVELAND'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS, with Billy Emerson, Luke Schoolcraft, Hughey Dougherty, Barney Fagan, and the Craggs.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS........Proprietors
TONIGHT | Last Week | LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
AGNES HUNTINGTON
And her Opera Company in
PAUL JONES.
Next Sunday—Evans & Hoey in a Parlor Match.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S Three Piano Recitals | CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S 3 PIANO RECITALS
IN CHICAGO, ILL.,
Will occur on Monday Evening, 16th, at 8; also Wednesday, 18th, and Satur., 21st, Aftern'ns at 3.
Reserved Seats on the main floor 75c and $1
Balance of hall, 50 cents.
Seats at Central Music-Hall.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,
Between State and Dearborn-sts.
Hannah & Hogg, Props. G. L. Hogg, Manager.
One Solid Week, Commencing Monday Matinee, Feb. 16, PARSON DAVIES' VAUDEVILLE CO. Introducing PROF. JOHN DONALDSON and JAMES CORBETT, the Coming Champion. Matinees Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Prices from 25c to $1.50.

H.R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday And Saturday.
This Week—GRAY & STEPHENS in the Beautiful Picturesque Drama,
VESPER BELLS
Next Sunday—John A. Stevens in WIFE FOR WIFE.

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The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
In the Third Week of Its Exhibition.
The marvel of thousands of admiring visitors. The modest inventor overwhelmed with an avalanche of congratulations. Do not let pass the opportunity now afforded you to witness its demonstration by the inventor. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
FLIGHTS every other 15 minutes.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
40th-st. and Drexel-Boulevard.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, Thursday Eve., Feb. 19,
PROF. JOHN B. DE MOTTE,
The Eminent Scientist.
Subject: ELECTRICITY, the WIZARD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Many New and Beautiful Experiments.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
"TWO OLD CRONIES."
Wills and Anderson's Great Company of musical farceurs. The strongest company in farce-comedy that has ever appeared in Chicago. The greatest hit of the season.
Next Sunday—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
TONIGHT AT 8
DOWLING & HASSON, | THE RED SPIDER.
Thursday Evening—NOBODY'S CLAIM.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
ARIZONA JOE, THE SHOOTING STAR,
In his great drama,
"BLACK HAWKS."
10c—Admission—10c.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TONIGHT—JOHN A. STEVENS'
—WIFE FOR WIFE—
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—Hands Across the Sea.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Clark-st. Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 16.
GYPSY CAMP — FREE FORTUNE TELLERS.
Theater No. 1—Edwards' Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—Wesson & Walters' Vaudevilles.
Theater No. 3—Lew Hawkins' Star Troupe.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
NELSON'S GREAT WORLD CO.
The Premier Acrobats.
7—NELSON FAMILY—7
And 20 other first-class Specialty Artists.
Next Week—FRANK I. FRAYNE CO.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
Augustin Daly's Famous Sensational Play,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
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Next—A new Irish play—THE BLARNEY STONE.

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

THE dispatch from Springfield, printed elsewhere, gives the lie to the argument so frequently made by the Democrats that John M. Palmer should be elected Senator because he was the people's choice for that position at the November election by 30,000 majority. The analysis of the vote shows conclusively that instead of receiving 30,000 majority there was a popular majority of 50,000 against him. If the Democrats are going to base their argument on figures it falls to pieces at once—and figures do not lie.

IT is pleasant to observe that New York is taking its musical fashions from Chicago. Since Mr. Thomas was secured for this city by a three years' guarantee fund of $50,000 New York has adopted the same plan for securing an orchestra, to be led by Mr. Walter Damrosch. The latter gentleman in outlining his musical prospectus says: "I have also thought of repeating each series of symphonic concerts on subsequent evenings for workingmen." This is the Chicago idea inaugurated a year ago with such success by the Apollo Club. It is significant also to note that the Italian troupe which is to occupy the Metropolitan Opera-House next season will make its début at the Auditorium in this city, which will be the first to hear the new artists and to pronounce upon their ability.

IN his message to Congress announcing the death of Gen. Sherman the President says: "It is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning, four of the eight executive departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but today removed the crape from its walls." The four departments draped are those of the Navy, for Admiral Porter, died Feb. 13; Treasury, for William Windom, died Jan. 29; Interior, for A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary under Fillmore, died Feb. 12; War, for Gen. Sherman, died Feb. 14. The crape was removed from the Navy Department Saturday, placed upon it for Bancroft, Secretary under Polk, who died Jan. 17.

THE current issue of THE TRIBUNE contains a map of the countries to which the reciprocity policy of Mr. Blaine chiefly applies, and commercial statistics in relation to them. The tables show the import and export trade of the United States with them for the latest fiscal year, and their totals of exports and imports for the latest year reported, generally 1888 or 1889. The figures in relation to the countries which lie south of us on this continent are interesting as furnishing a key to the possibilities of commercial extension under the new policy. They send us about one-third of their total exports, while receiving from us but a sixth part of their imports. The difference of nearly $110,000,000 should be almost immediately available when reciprocity with all of these countries has been agreed upon, and there is room for them to largely increase their exports under arrangements for exchanging their surplus non-competitive productions for our own on terms involving the least possible margin of expense during the passage between the producer and the consumer. It is legitimate to expect that a very short time will elapse before our imports from those countries will be doubled and our exports to them quadrupled when the new commercial régime is established.

MAYOR CREGIER must now be compelled to admit that the recent attacks on his Administration were not prompted by political partisanship. The bitterest assaults are those made by Democrats, all of them his former supporters and some of them officers under him. They repeat and emphasize the charges about the family trust. They corroborate the assertions of THE TRIBUNE that City-Hall employés are being assessed from 5 to 10 per cent of their salaries to furnish an ante-convention fund for Cregier. They complain as bitterly as any Republican can of increased taxation and the do-nothing policy of the City Government. They point to the filthy alleys and the dangerous condition of the streets. Mr. Harrison's charges about the unclean state of the alleys are corroborated officially by C. G. Dixon, who was Assistant Health Commissioner under Cregier until he could not retain the office conscientiously on account of the flagrant insubordination and inefficiency of the assistants forced upon him by Mayor Cregier. Were other officials of the Cregier Administration as outspoken and conscientious they could tell as startling stories about the corrupt methods of other departments. There is a good prospect, however, that enough of the rottenness will be exposed to drive Cregier into retirement. He has been tax-eater long enough.

I SUGGEST for consideration also the increase of the minimum amount for jurisdiction in cases of appeal from the Appellate Courts to the Supreme Courts from the present sum of $1,000 to $2,000. Our Appellate Courts, as at present constituted, have a remarkably able bench, and the records for the last few years show that the reversals of their opinions in minor cases are comparatively few indeed. Cases resting upon principles of law of unusual importance can be certified to the Supreme Court in any event, however small the amount involved, and it is not readily perceived why injustice would be done by limiting cases of ordinary principles of law involving less than $2,000 to the Appellate Courts and a curtailment of unimportant though often pertinacious litigation would result.—*Judge Bradwell's Address Before the Bar Association.*

A jurisdiction of $2,000 is twice as good and useful as one of only $1,000. But why should the Appellate Court be bothered trying appeal cases where its opinion is not conclusive? Cases which may be appealed from the decisions of that court have no business before it. It only delays the final decision and adds to the expense of the litigation. The Appellate Court has no motive to devote any close attention to the merits of cases which either litigant can, and in all probability will, appeal to the Supreme Court. The law should be amended making the decisions of the Appellate Court final within its jurisdiction, unless the case under hearing involves a constitutional question. Such cases should be at once certified up to the Supreme Court, as no useful end can be served by meddling with them by the Appellate Judges.

A RECENT summary made by an Eastern real-estate publication shows the amount of building reported for last year in twenty-five cities of the United States having an aggregate population of 7,500,000. The total is 61,420 structures, with a value of $226,351,700. That is at the rate of close to $30 per head for the population of the places included in the summary. If the value of building operations in all other parts of the country be taken at only half that per capita, the total for the United States would be over $1,000,000,000. This is an enormous aggregate, but it is not an unreasonable one, seeing that the wealth of the people is estimated to be about $1,000 per head. It means, if correct, that the building of last year amounted to about 1½ per cent of the total wealth of the people.

ENEMIES OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

It was stated the other day that Mr. Whitehead, one of the Representatives from this county, was going to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Drainage act. It appears from an interview with him printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE that he will not do so unless the citizens of Chicago should ask for its repeal. In that case he will wait a long time.

It is apparent from Mr. Whitehead's remarks that he has been lending an ear to the stories told by some of the enemies of the sanitary plan and has not taken the trouble to verify them. Thus, he says that according to various estimates the cost of the work will be from $67,000,000 to $90,000,000. It will be easy for Mr. Whitehead to test the correctness of this. The law requires the channel to be 160 feet wide. Through the rock beyond the Sag it has to be eighteen feet below low water in Lake Michigan. Where cut through the clay it has to have but fourteen feet of water. Assuming that the total depth of the bed of the channel below the surface of the earth is twenty-four feet, the amount of material to be excavated per mile will be 760,000 cubic yards. From here to Summit, however, the quantity will be much less. The distance to Lockport is thirty miles. There it is that the sharp, sudden fall to Joliet of thirty-four feet in five miles begins. The total amount of rock and clay excavation therefore will not exceed 20,000,000 cubic yards.

Assume that there are 10,000,000 cubic yards of stone to be removed, which is an overestimate. The highest estimate of the cost of this work is a dollar a yard, or ten million dollars. That would leave 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth to be removed, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents the yard. That would make two and a half millions for the clay work, or a sum of $12,500,000 for the cost of the entire excavation. That will leave seven and a half millions for incidental expenses, such as administration, condemnation of land—which will not amount to much—cutting of necessary laterals for the benefit of the sewer system of the west part of Lake, widening the Chicago River at its narrowest points, etc. Then, it must be remembered, that the city will get a large revenue from the twenty miles of dockage between here and Summit.

So twenty millions will do the work amply. But there is a contingency in which three times that would not suffice—if the trustees were to be ousted, and the work turned over to the City Council. In that case there would be waste and theft which would run the cost up well toward ninety millions. That the tax payers could not stand. But the twenty millions they can stand with ease, for half the money at least will be raised on twenty-year 4 per cent bonds, and by the time they are due there will be two million people in the district.

Mr. Whitehead, repeating what some one has told him, says:

> By recent statements made in the papers of a semi-official character it now appears that this canal cannot be used as a waterway; that, as stated by the engineers, in order to make it effective for drainage purposes, there can be no locks nor dams, but that the water must have free course and run unobstructed.

A little reflection will teach Mr. Whitehead better. The Illinois and Michigan Canal is used as a waterway, and it is also used, after an imperfect fashion—and has been for the last forty years—for drainage purposes. There are locks and dams to the canal and yet in some mysterious way, as Mr. Whitehead must have noticed, a little diluted sewage—50,000 cubic feet a minute—manages to get over and through them and goes on down the Illinois. It is true that the descent from Lockport to Joliet is a sharp one, and if nothing were done that part of the channel would not be navigable. But locks will be put in there by the Federal Government as a part of the proposed improvement of the Illinois. There will be two dams there also, each of which will furnish 10,000 horse power, the value of which to this city experts can estimate with ease. Over these dams water will flow as it does over the present Joliet dams or over those in the Illinois when the water rises a little. On the lower Illinois, where water is most needed, the minimum Chicago discharge will add about four feet to the present low-water depth, so that steamers coming up the Mississippi from St. Louis or down it from Rock Island can ply on the Illinois without trouble.

These are Mr. Whitehead's "objections," gotten up by enemies of the law, and not one of them tenable. It is rather surprising that Mr. Whitehead should have taken them on faith, with no examination, and it is also surprising that he has not asked himself the question, "What will Chicago do if this Sanitary act is repealed and it is forbidden to send diluted sewage to the southwest?" To that there is but one answer—it will have to let the sewage run into the lake, accumulating there and making the drinking water more and more impure until at last it becomes absolutely poisonous. Has Mr. Whitehead reflected on that state of things and is he prepared to face it?

WHAT THEY REALLY DESIRE.

It may be true that a few owners of silver mines in the United States think an unlimited coinage of the metal would give them a better as well as a larger market for their product. But a great many others who are agitating for an era of silver stumptail neither expect nor desire to handle a greater number of silver dollars than they do now. They do not want to carry around the already big silver dollars, nor to take the trouble incurred in counting them out in paying for present purchases or indebtedness already incurred. They may expect that a greater number of the coins will be minted, but hardly can think it probable that the number in actual circulation would be materially increased. What they desire and expect as a result of unlimited coinage is a big issue of paper, redeemable only in silver. They think it probable this paper, issued in unlimited quantities, would depreciate in purchasing power farther and faster than would the comparatively small number of the coins taken into the circulation, thus giving them not only a cheap dollar, but one that could be depended on to have less purchasing power with each addition to its volume. As that volume would have no limit, so the shrinkage in purchasing value might be expected to go on till the paper was discounted far more than were our greenbacks at the gloomiest time of the war.

The persons who wish for this condition of things are not patriots, but the reverse. They are enemies of their country. And it is a significant fact that a large inflation of the currency was first pressed boldly and aggressively by a lot of Southern "farmers" having most of their work done by human beings whom they call "niggers," and pay as little as possible for their service. As two-thirds of their product (cotton) has to be marketed out of the country, and therefore sold on a foreign gold basis, their chief hope for gain lies in the idea that they could exchange some of the gold for much cheaper money with which to pay for the "nigger" labor of raising the cotton. They could keep the rest and hold it intact while the country was going to financial ruin, meanwhile laughing in their sleeves at the destruction of Northern capital and Northern enterprise, and a general paralysis of commerce and industry in every one of the States that sent out soldiers to fight down their attempt to dismember the Union by force of arms. These men would then have accomplished by strategy what they failed to bring about by the aid of artillery and muskets, and thus get a revenge on the North for having forced them nearly thirty years ago to pay something more for "nigger" labor than a scanty supply of corn-meal and molasses, which was all the blacks got for their toil when in a state of servitude.

THE CITY DEBT NOT SUCH A SMALL ONE.

A Cregier organ says that there must be more money for the Administration to spend, and that, therefore, higher taxes must be imposed. In order to reconcile the taxpayers to this it calls their attention to the fact that "the debt of Chicago is so small"—that it is but a little over thirteen and a half millions, while that of New York is ninety-one millions, Philadelphia thirty millions, Brooklyn thirty-four millions, and so on.

Singularly enough this tax-eaters' organ omits to mention the rather important fact that the indebtedness of New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, etc., as set down by it, embraces all the indebtedness of every kind resting on the property of the cities mentioned. It covers county, park, water, and all other debts. That is not the case with Chicago, however. Owing to the number of taxing and debt-creating agencies which cover in whole or in part the territory of Chicago the so-called city debt of thirteen and a half millions is but a part of that greater debt which rests, or soon will rest, on the property-owners of Chicago, and the interest of which they will have to pay.

The Cregier organ suppresses the fact that the city has voted to issue five millions in bonds for the World's Fair. That raises the debt to eighteen and a half millions.

It suppresses the fact that the Sanitary Trustees, whose district coincides closely with the boundaries of this city, can and will issue bonds to cut the deep channel it is their duty to construct. If the assessment remains as it is they can issue eleven millions in bonds. If doubled, they can raise twenty-two millions. It certainly will be increased so as to enable them to raise sixteen millions. The city debt will be then thirty-four and a half millions.

The county debt is over five millions. Nearly every dollar of that comes on the property of Chicago. That raises the city debt, therefore, to thirty-nine and a half millions.

There are three parks, each of which has a debt. That of the South Side has been increased a half million to put Jackson Park in shape for the World's Fair. The West-Siders want to borrow a million dollars to complete their boulevard system. The total park debt of five millions will therefore raise the city debt to forty-four and a half millions, or a greater sum per capita than Brooklyn or Philadelphia. The New York debt is not a standard to go by, for half of it represents stolen money.

It will be seen that Chicago soon will have a debt big enough to satisfy a reasonable tax-eater, with a very respectable interest bill to pay yearly. That fact knocks the life out of this plea for higher taxes because "the debt is so small." The Cregier organs must try some other dodge. It is perhaps vain to hope that when they do they will deal honestly with the people, and give them all the facts, suppressing and extenuating nothing, so that they can form a fair judgment for themselves. In this debt matter they have made a shameful attempt to fool the taxpayers.

GOOD SENSE FROM DENVER.

The *Northwestern Financier* is published at Denver, Colo., and is regarded as the organ of the mining interests of that region. Hence it is in favor of "free coinage of silver," and any expression of its doubt as to the wisdom of the measure may well be accepted as significant. The *Financier* says it does not share the views entertained by many business-men that free and unlimited coinage of silver would put gold at a premium, but admits that if this view should prove correct "it would prove to be a very great calamity." It also hints that good reasons may exist for the apprehensions of the anti-silver men, and says: "We do not like to see a disposition to rush recklessly into experiments of so grave a nature in the face of warnings from some of the best men and profoundest thinkers the country can produce and who are just as anxious to promote the general prosperity of the country as any of us can be." It thinks the Wyoming Senators, who only ask for the free coinage of the American product of silver, are more consistent than their brethren from Colorado, who would have this country undertake the gigantic task of lifting all the silver in the world up to a par with gold, and adds:

> If the coinage of silver is not limited what is to hinder the shipment to this country of silver from all over the world? Every million of silver shipped here takes a million of gold to pay for it. Silver is liable to flow to the United States and gold to flow out to pay for it. In that case gold would be liable to advance to a premium. Free coinage advocates answer this by saying if silver comes to this country it will soon become scarce in foreign countries and the price advance; so that it would be on a par with gold the world over. If this position should prove to be correct it would work out all right, but who knows that such would prove to be the case? For every million of silver withdrawn from foreign countries and shipped to this country a million of gold would be shipped from this country to take the place of the foreign silver.

This is much sounder talk than the vaporous utterances of Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado. It points out in mild phrase the inevitable results of a free coinage of silver, and it is fair to infer that the editorial expression would have been much more pronounced had not the editor felt that he was talking to a constituency presumed to be in favor of the measure he condemns. But the admission is sufficient. Our gold would go out of the country in payment for silver coming from abroad, and we should furnish a common dumping-ground for all the surplus silver, the only stock not attracted hither being that coined on a low basis for the express purpose of keeping it in the country to which it belongs. There is no sound reason for the idea that after the foreigners had parted with their silver and put gold in its place they would voluntarily impair the value of the more precious metal by trying to bring silver up to par with it. They would leave to the United States the attempt to execute that impossible task, and our whole monetary system would be deranged by the debasing process of cutting down the purchasing power of our dollar by a fifth or a quarter, while for some years to come we should have actually less money on hand than before the disappearance of the gold from our midst. Such a step would constitute one of the most suicidal acts of which our assembled law-makers could possibly be guilty.

SEND THEM TO PALESTINE.

The recent news from Russia presents even a darker picture of the persecution of Jews in that country than had previously been drawn in the English or American press. It was rather widely believed, or at least hoped, that the Czar was kept in ignorance of the extent to which the oppression of the unfortunates was carried by his underlings, and that their sufferings might be ameliorated if his attention were called to the facts. It now appears that this hope was a groundless one. It is alleged that he is fully aware of the cruelties to which the Jews in Russia are subjected, that the most severe treatment of them is approved by him; that he has refused to consider a petition from prominent subjects, and that he has been exasperated instead of soothed by the well-meaning but injudicious zeal of the English people who signed the Guildhall memorial in favor of the suffering Hebrews in the land of the Muscovite. In response to it the provincial Governors have redoubled the severity of their treatment. Secret circulars have been sent to the officials instructing them to rigorously administer the anti-Semitic laws, and to supply any legal deficiencies by decisions of their own, which shall be in harmony with the intolerant spirit of the Government at St. Petersburg.

The only hope of escape for the Russian Jews from this persecution is by a wholesale migration to some other country. And whither shall they go? It was suggested by THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 25 that they be sent back to the land of their forefathers. Since then it is learned that the subject is being extensively agitated in the United States by the Rev. Mr. Blackstone, a Methodist missionary, whose project meets with the approval of clergymen and laymen of all creeds, and that probably it will soon be brought to the attention of our Government. The intention is to ask that this country shall take the initiative in a movement to be joined in by those of Western Europe, the latter furnishing such guarantees as may be needed to obtain the consent of Russia and Turkey to the arrangement. The plan is not only feasible but the best that could be adopted. The country of Judea is capable of sustaining at least 2,000,000 inhabitants, or four times the present number, and considerable portions of it might be made again to flow with milk and honey as in the days of yore. The Jews themselves would be glad to go there, as they belong to that class of their race who have never ceased to sigh for a restoration to the Holy Land or to firmly believe they will be restored to it at some time in the future. Also there is no reason to doubt that if the way were opened for such a migration sufficient funds would be furnished by the wealthy Hebrews in other lands to help their brethren escape from a bondage bitter as that imposed by the taskmasters of Egypt and do so by a return to the Land of Promise.

There would seem, however, to be little hope that the requisite permission would be given in response to appeals originating with any of the Governments of Europe. International jealousies stand in the way, and fears of disturbing the "balance of power" would cause the interposition of obstacles by one Government to propositions made by any of the rest. Russia has already shown that it is disposed to resent British interference in the matter by making the burden doubly harder to bear, and a weak Government like that of Turkey could hardly be expected to yield assent to a request from England to open up its domains to settlement by the Jews when in doing so that "Power" would incur the risk of fresh encroachments by its ancient enemy. But the proposition could be made with good grace by the United States, and with little danger of any other than the respectful hearing which is almost a pledge of acquiescence. Russia would respect the proposal as an unselfish one and not likely to lead up to complications in after years, while in that case Turkey would be false to her own interests did she refuse to admit such a numerical augment with the possibilities of revenue from taxation after the Jews were on the high road to prosperity. Does the Government of the United States wish to take the initiative in a movement that may be fraught with so much of blessing to a much-persecuted race and pave the way for what many thousands of Christians, as well as Jews, would regard as a fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy?

WHAT'S the matter with down East? The Maine Savings Bank report, just issued, shows total deposits of nearly $48,000,000, which is a gain of nearly $4,000,000 for the year. The whole number of depositors is 140,250, a gain of 8,329, and the average balance is $340, a much larger average than last year. Maine has been alleged to be in distress for want of business, but this looks as if the people were getting along comfortably. Down East is all right!—*Springfield Union.*

These 140,250 depositors all belong to the wage-working classes, and having deposited nearly 50 millions of money worth gold they are naturally bitterly hostile to the Alliance flat and Democratic free silver scheme to pay them off in 78-cent stumptail silver dollars, thus cheating them out of ten millions of their earnings and savings.

IT is settled at last that the Government census of New York will be taken again—in 1900.

WHEN is Bro. Dana going to use those "copious notes" he took at the Cleveland and Hill handshaking banquet?

"I CALL this my World's Fair molasses," observed the West Side grocer, as he sat down and waited patiently for it to ooze out through the faucet.

THE bill introduced into the Oregon Legislature to prohibit profane language in that State has made the evil a great deal worse already.

THE constitutionality of the anti-lottery law is to be tested in New Orleans. Having failed to buy Congress the lottery swindlers will hardly be able to buy the Supreme Court of the United States. The Louisiana octopus is dying hard, but there is no medicine that will save it.

IN his own way Jay Gould is a great man, and the year 1891 has become memorable already for its record of mortality among great men. If he has any plans for the beneficent disposal of his wealth, let him heed the warnings of the last six weeks.

IF the money deposited in Mr. Kean's bank during its history was never used for worse purposes than buying slave girls in Africa and making free, happy, and civilized beings of them, not a dollar of it ever caused a tear or heartache.

MOTTO of the lard men: Conger or die.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks a chunk of California weather would be one of the finest exhibits at the World's Fair. The *Chronicle* is simply giving us wind.

THIS is ideal weather for the flow of maple sap, and unusual activity may be noticed already in the extensive sugar-camps on South Water street.

THE spot selected for the Iowa building at Jackson Park is unquestionably one of the best in the park. First come, first served.

Gen. Sherman's Religion.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* There can be no mistake about Gen. Sherman not being a Catholic. A little over two years ago when he gave to the world the interesting correspondence which passed between Mr. Blaine and himself in 1884, touching the approaching nomination for the Presidency (which Mr. Blaine had generously waived in his behalf, but which the old hero most emphatically declined), he used this language: "In giving to the *North American Review* at this late day these letters, which thus far have remained hidden in my private files, I commit no breach of confidence, and to put at rest a matter of constant inquiry referred to in my letter of May 28, 1884, I here record that my immediate family are strongly Catholic. I am not and cannot be. That is all the public has a right to know; nor do I wish to be construed as departing from a resolve made forty years ago never to embark in politics."

PERSONAL.

Meissonier had an abiding hatred for Americans. Though they bought his pictures with a generous hand and paid excessive prices for them his detestation was bitter and outspoken.

Buffalo Bill's oldest daughter, Miss Arta Cody, appears to be "a chip of the old block." She is described as a magnificent, queenly looking young woman, and credited with having as much courage and self-confidence as her father.

Mrs. Hungerford, the "Duchess" of current fiction, is a brown-haired woman with merry eyes and a youthful disposition, though she is the mother of six children. She has written twenty-seven novels, besides countless magazine articles.

Senator Gorman is as methodical as a Dutch housewife, lives placidly and calmly, has none of the small vices, and, when speaking, reminds one of a college professor lecturing his class and reminding them of the nice-fitting clothes he wears as an illustration of the free-wool theory.

Mrs. Walter Baker of Boston, who left about $1,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions, gave years of study and thought to the nature and needs of these organizations before making her will. This is better than waiting until old age or sudden illness may have brought confusion to the judgment.

King Alexander of Servia, who is now about 15 years of age, and who succeeded to the Servian throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan, March 6, 1889, is said to be suffering from a dangerous chronic malady, which fact the regents, MM. Ristitch, Belimarkovitch, and Protitch, keep as secret as possible.

Catherine Campbell, who claimed to be a daughter of Thomas Campbell, the poet, died in Glasgow a short time since in humble circumstances. She was born in Tradeston 85 years ago, and it is said that she was married to a Mr. Muir, an Edinburg artist, with whom she went to reside in London. On her husband's death, about twenty-five years ago, she returned to Glasgow, where she earned her livelihood as a needlewoman.

The imperial families of Russia and Austria count more members than any other ruling families of Europe. In Russia there are today twenty-seven imperial Princes and eighteen imperial Princesses, in addition to the Czar and Czarina. The twenty-seventh imperial Prince was born Jan. 1 as the son of Prince Constantine, the younger, who recently incurred the disfavor of his Majesty. Prince Constantine is a poet of merit. In 1884 he married the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg.

Among the special students at Bryn Mawr College is Miss Urne Tsuda, a Japanese woman, who is the teacher of English in the Peeresses' School at Tokio. Miss Tsuda was one of the five little girls sent in 1871 by the Japanese Government to be educated in this country, she and one companion remaining here for ten years. She is much interested in raising a fund to establish scholarships in the United States for Japanese girls, who will fit themselves here and return to Japan as teachers in girls' schools to be established there.

"All the world loves a lover" is a saying the truth of which is demonstrated by such items as this, taken from the *Times* of Philadelphia: "A tall, slender young man, with a rather long face and striking features and eye-glasses, wearing a dark, loose overcoat and a high hat, was walking up Chestnut street last night about 10 o'clock and turned down Broad street. With him was a young lady, a brunette, somewhat foreign-looking, in a brown ulster and cape. The young man was John Jacob Astor, the heir to the greatest fortune in America, and the lady was Miss Ava Willing, his choice among the many beauties here and abroad, including those of New York. They are to be married Tuesday, and the wedding will be one of the most brilliant ever held in this country."

CURRENT NOTES.

"I suppose it's all profit in the drug business?" "All profit? Do you suppose we get fixtures and showcases for nothing?"—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Please don't talk to me. I'm saving my voice for the opera." "Why, are you to sing?" "No. I'm to be in one of the boxes."—*Harper's Bazar.*

When a woman falls in love you can't make her believe all men are alike, and when she has been married ten years you can't make her believe that they are not.—*Atchison Globe.*

Brown—"Are you sure this is good sticking mucilage?" Stationer—"You bet!" Brown—"Ever use it?" Stationer—"No; but a bottle once broke in my pocket."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"I would be willing to give half my fortune to know I was truly loved," said the heiress. "You would? Why, I'll love you with the wildest enthusiasm for only a third of it," answered Mudge.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

City Parson—"I have been appointed missionary to the heathen and—" Chorus of Parishioners—"You are not going to leave us, are you?" City Parson—"No; they told me to stay just where I was."—*New York Herald.*

Landlord (suspiciously)—"You are an actor, you say. What is your rôle?" Boothby Ham—"I am playing the heavy, sir. Perhaps you took me for a supe?" Landlord—"No; from the size of your wardrobe I fancied you might be doing Cleopatra."—*Judge.*

"Why, O, why do all men join in the mad rush for gold?" shrieked a female lecturer who had accumulated a great many years but no family. "Because," yelled some one in the back part of the house, "they have to do it to keep the women in clothes."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Wickles—"Well, I've left old Bouncer." Ticks—"Indeed?" Wickles—"Yes, I couldn't work for him any longer. I found out he was an incendiary." Ticks—"An incendiary! That's a very grave charge." Wickles—"I know it, but I can prove it." Ticks—"How?" Wickles—"He has just fired me."—*Boston Courier.*

"Do you believe in starting a third party?" asked old Dimmick of his daughter's beau, as all three sat in the parlor. "Well," replied the young man, who had not called to discuss politics, "I wouldn't have thought of asking you to retire; but since you mention it, Mr. Dimmick, I will say that it is the general belief that two are company."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Poor Old Canada.

The population of Canada has ceased to grow. There is more debt and more taxation every year, but no more people. The Dominion debt today is quite $290,000,000, and Sir John thinks nothing of adding ten or a dozen millions every year. His ordinary expenditures for federal purposes reach $40,000,000 and his revenue about $30,000,000, and thus the net debt per individual has gone merrily on until every man, woman, and child in the Dominion stands today accountable to the country's creditors for over $50. It may be agreeable for Canada to own a railroad, even if she has no use for it, but to obtain it by running up the per capita debt from $34 to more than $50 while the country districts and the small towns are being slowly depopulated does not look like wise or good statesmanship.—*Ex.*

If the Theory Is Correct?

New York *Times:* Gov. Hill apparently thinks that the American people select their President by a process of elimination, rejecting those whose views they know until they reach one of whom they know least, and him they take with joy. There are some facts in our history that sustain this theory, but not so many as disprove it. If, however, it should prove correct in his case, how convincing would be his utter absence of known views on the silver question! But if it should prove incorrect?

Mr. Dana on Hoar's Whiskers.

New York *Sun:* We learn with regret from our esteemed contemporary, the *Republic*, that the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar is raising a full beard. He may be more successful in forcing whiskers than he was with the force bill, but he makes a sad error in destroying his resemblance to the late Samuel Pickwick, M. P. C. It is probable, however, that shaving was unknown among the pre-Adamites. Archæologically he will be more correct with a beard.

Reckless Pension Legislation.

Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.): It is a swindle upon the people, a scandal to the Nation, an insult to the honest, disabled veteran soldier. The evil has grown until it has assumed mammoth proportions, and it grows because politicians fear that protest may cost them the "soldier vote." But the honest veterans and deserving pensioners are with the people in this matter, and are anxious to stop the raid upon the National Treasury.

The Trial Would Be Too Hard.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The Indianapolis *Journal* suggests that the experiments of Cincinnati doctors towards curing idiocy by surgical operations might properly be extended to the Democratic delegation in the Indiana Legislature. We are not aware that the Cincinnati treatment contemplates any success in adult and confirmed cases.

They Ought to View It Kindly.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There should be no opposition to the National Bankruptcy bill from the Democrats. They are likely to be compelled to avail themselves of it just after the election of 1892.

Mr. Hill's Opportunity.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* It seems to be an excellent time for Mr. Hill to take to the woods.

PARNELL ASSUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

The Irish Leader Already in the Field Against the McCarthyites.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 14.—With the collapse of the Boulogne negotiations the home-rule question reaches a more acrimonious stage. In the early part of this week it became known that there was no justification for the sanguine prophecies of Mr. Parnell that in a few days there would be a favorable issue of the recent events. Not, however, till Thursday was the public made aware of the complete rupture. They were then furnished with long letters from Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Dillon. Neither these documents, nor the reports of the McCarthyite meetings Thursday night enabled the public to judge why the collapse came. Mr. O'Brien gave us a column of repressed hysterics. He was undoubtedly anxious to bring about a settlement of some kind, which would enable him to return to America to collect dollars, but his good intentions, he says, were shipwrecked by contests about words and phrases by the irreconcilables of all sections, and by an unyielding temper, not on one or two sides only, which phrase seems to point to somebody among Gladstonian Liberals. Most probably this was Sir William Harcourt, who is reported to have raged, fumed, and protested against his revered chief making any pledges of any kind to anybody.

The more robust manifesto of Mr. Dillon refers to the powerful influence on both sides against peace, but contains nothing more explicit than Mr. O'Brien's. Mr. Parnell states clearly that the negotiations did not render it possible for him to consider national interests safeguarded; therefore he could not withdraw from the responsibility placed upon him.

Thursday's meeting of the McCarthyites throws more light on the causes of this disaster. Instead of yielding the four points of Mr. Parnell's charter, Mr. Gladstone only promised through Mr. Morley to let the Irish Parliament deal with the land question if it were not in the meantime settled by the Imperial Parliament. His undertakings respecting the police were indefinite, amounting only to this, that, after the lapse of four or five years, the police might pass under the control of the Irish authority if meanwhile the Irish constabulary had been changed from a semi-military to a civil force. Though these promises satisfied the McCarthy section, it is clear that they did not suit Mr. Parnell. It is understood that he desired that the land question be left over absolutely to the Irish Parliament, and that they should have unconditional control of the Irish constabulary. He moreover raised further difficulties, requiring guarantees given in precise language. These demands were regarded by the McCarthyites as obstructive, inasmuch as Mr. Parnell had previously agreed to accept the judgment of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, who were both contented with the Gladstone-Morley assurances. Though we do not at present possess a complete record of the recent negotiations, there is no doubt that Parnell's exacting demands on the one hand and the pressure of Sir William Harcourt with some fifty other Radicals, backed up by Mr. Healy's section, on the other hand, brought about the collapse by which the Irish party is now left in a state of internecine warfare.

Current report credits Mr. O'Brien with a distinct leaning to the side of Mr. Parnell, while Mr. Dillon is said to be as strongly opposed to Mr. Parnell's leadership as Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Healy. Now that the factions are at war the American tour will not be resumed, and without funds from the other side of the Atlantic the plan of campaign will be gravely imperiled. Whatever money Mr. Parnell controls will be required for election contests and the maintenance of the crusade. The anti-Parnellites will also look to their own necessities for election and for other purposes before considering any other claim. Some of them are already experiencing inconvenience through the stoppage of Parliamentary wages, and these necessities are to be met by contributions from a few wealthy Gladstonians who have undertaken to help certain Irish members who relied on league funds to meet their Parliamentary expenses; but there is no margin for evicted tenants, and these, of course, will feel the pinch more seriously than anybody else. Mr. Smith-Barry's characteristic generosity in reinstating tenants, if possible, whenever they surrender, is sapping the plan of campaign. The McCarthyites are establishing a National Federation to compete with Mr. Parnell's old machinery of the league.

Mr. Parnell, with his usual energy, has been the first to draw the sword. He has issued a "rattling" appeal to Home-Rulers in England to organize in his interest. He will shortly speak at Roscommon, and he makes no secret of his design to throw away the scabbard. In conversations with friends he avows his indignation against the priests and Bishops, declares that, although the next election may perhaps cost him the loss of a half dozen supporters, he counts on winning thirty seats. He also complains that Mr. Sexton and Mr. McCarthy have misrepresented the nature of the assurances, the worthlessness of which he will expose to an early meeting of his followers.

The withdrawal of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon into the comfortable surroundings of a first-class misdemeanant's cell may be called good business from their point of view. While the storms of faction rage outside they can occupy themselves not unpleasantly for six months, reappearing in public life when the combatants become somewhat exhausted. It is not likely that Mr. O'Brien will raise any grave issues on the subject of breeches, and possibly one or both may appeal to complacent officials to permit a part of their time to be spent in the hospital. So far, therefore, as these two leaders are concerned, little more is likely to be heard about them, unless Mr. Balfour should cruelly forgive them and turn them loose in order to add oil to the fire already raging among the Irish factions.

Grave difficulties have arisen in the labor market in the last week, but the latest news indicates that the strikers have been defeated in Hull, Liverpool, and Cardiff. In London, however, we are in the midst of serious complications. The stevedores, who have one of the most powerful unions, have declared war against the Shipping Federation. Yesterday the leaders of the workmen had a prolonged interview with the committee of the federation, and it is understood this morning that the outlook was not satisfactory. The men realize that they acted with too great precipitation. The federation is a most powerful body, and, though the stevedores have a long purse, they cannot hope to compete with the exchequer of nearly a hundred wealthy shipping companies. The federation has promised to give no preference to non-unionists, but they decline absolutely to discharge the non-unionists at present employed. The Shipping Federation will issue a public announcement tonight to every part of the United Kingdom that if the above conditions are not accepted and the stevedores obtain the assistance of the Sailors' and Dockers' Unions the country will witness the greatest strike that ever afflicted British labor.

THEY MADE BIG EXPENSE BILLS.

Contested Election Cases Since 1860 Have Cost Uncle Sam $600,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The contested election cases in the House since 1860 have cost the Government $600,000. This fact will have its effect in the effort which is now being made to reduce the expenses charged against the Government in these cases. Already the aggregate cost for this Congress is $79,000. The policy of Congress for a long period in the early history of the Government was to discourage contests by requiring contestants and contestees to defray all their own expenses, an act being passed in 1798 to this effect. For more than sixty years this act was in force, but in the Thirty-seventh Congress, which met in 1861, this barricade of the Treasury was swept away. The first step in the new direction was to pay the successful party his actual expenses, but this plan was followed by another, to pay both parties their expenses. The effect of this was speedily visible. In the first seventy years of Congress there were only sixty-three contests, on account of which not a cent had been paid out of the Treasury; in the Forty-sixth Congress $16,000 was allowed for expenses in the single case of Curtin vs. Yocum.

It looks as if a great many of the contests were inaugurated simply for the opportunity of drawing upon the Government for expenses. There is one case where the seat of a member with 11,972 votes was contested by a man who received only 44 votes, and whose only charge was that the successful candidate had been disloyal. Congress speedily declared in favor of the sitting member, and wisely allowed the man with 44 votes no money for his expenses.

In another case a member whose name might be given paid his attorney $50 and took a receipt for $1,000. When he received the latter amount from Congress the lawyer sued him for $950 and secured judgment.

TO BE NO EXTRA SESSION.

NO NEED FOR A MEETING OF THE SENATE IN MARCH.

The Reciprocity Treaties Negotiated Under the Provisions of the McKinley Bill Do Not Require Any Action on the Part of the Senate—Gov. Hill Likely to Lose His Hold on New York Politics—Last of the Great Offices Created by Congress Vacant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There is no foundation for the widely-circulated report that the President intends to call the Senate together in executive session after March 4. That is to say there is no present necessity for such a call. It is not an unusual thing for the Senate to be called together after a short session. It is always called following the inauguration of a President. But where it is called during a Presidential term there is always some special cause. The reason which has been given for this present call does not exist. It has been said that Mr. Blaine has a number of reciprocity treaties which he wishes to submit to the Senate, and this body will be called together for the purpose of considering several additional treaties. Mr. Blaine's visit to the Capitol for the purpose of conferring with Senators upon this subject has been described with elaborate detail. Those who have circulated this report have overlooked the fact that the treaties being made now under the reciprocity policy of the Administration do not require any action by the Senate. The President has full authority under the McKinley bill to negotiate these treaties and his proclamation following the negotiation is all that is needed to secure their ratification in this country. The reciprocity treaties now pending will follow the lines of the McKinley tariff bill. They will be confined exclusively to the articles of commerce the President was authorized to consider. If at any time any treaty should be negotiated outside of these lines it would have to go to the Senate as a matter of course. One of the reasons for giving the President special authority was to avoid delay.

Secretary Windom's Successor.

The President is gradually reaching a decision in the matter of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. One of the President's advisors said today: "The matter is narrowing and it is now between three men. The President keeps his counsels, however, and has not up to the present time indicated even to one of his Cabinet associates just what he will do. He is watching the course of affairs in Congress. It is possible that he may take some one from there. If he does, it is not probable that he will make the appointment until after Congress adjourns."

Gov. Hill Will Lose His Grip.

The friends of Gov. Hill have been worried over the possibility of an executive session of the Senate being called. Several of them have been in Washington during the last two or three days for the purpose of finding out what would likely be done. These gentlemen have said, whether by authority or not, that Gov. Hill would not, in any event, resign his office as Governor, and would not come to Washington until next December. They were free to say, however, that he would prefer not to have such a disagreeable contingency presented. Gov. Hill is pictured by his friends as having the future delegation to the National Democratic Convention absolutely within his grasp, and they say that it will vote solidly for him or for anybody that he may select. This is a great claim to be made for any party leader so long in advance of the time. The veterans of National politics say that Gov. Hill is a great man now in New York local affairs, but that the very day he is removed to Washington he will lose his hold upon the machine, which he now has under such control. These veterans show that this has always been so in politics. The local dignitary, when he leaves his place of local power and goes to a new field, cannot hope to maintain his home influence. He must go to work at once to build himself up in a new field. In other words, he cannot live at a distance and direct his home affairs.

Cured Himself of Consumption.

Dr. Wilson, a former officer in the navy, who served with Admiral Farragut during the war, is in Washington for the winter. Dr. Wilson found soon after the war that he was troubled with consumption. He sought medical advice and he was told that he could not at best live more than six months if he should remain in this country. Dr. Wilson, who is today tall, broad-shouldered, with the ruddy appearance of a man who has never known a day of sickness, says that he cured himself absolutely by what is known as the out-of-doors treatment. He went first to the Cape of Good Hope and wandered about through the South of Africa. He engaged in agriculture and hunting. He spent a good many years in the Transvaal. He would not live in a house until his lungs became thoroughly healed. He now owns the half of the Island of Johanna, one of the Comoro group. It is an island perhaps twenty-five miles in circumference. He has a large sugar plantation on this island, which is 900 feet above the sea level. The only other white man on the island is an Englishman, also a sugar-planter. Dr. Wilson is a bachelor. He has built up a comfortable place for himself on this island. The climate is perfect and his business good. There is no place in the world so enchanting to him as this island in the South Atlantic. The climate is equable and not subject to sudden changes. His pleasure and recreation are found in hunting in the Transvaal.

Last of the Great Offices Vacant.

The death of Admiral Porter renders vacant the last one of the great offices created by Congress after the war as a special reward for distinguished services. At the close of the war there was no such rank as Admiral or Vice-Admiral of the navy, and the highest rank in the army was that of Major-General, as it is now. The rank of Lieutenant-General was first created for Gen. Grant and then Congress established for him the grade of General, to which he was promoted. Sherman succeeded to the title of Lieutenant-General and became General when Grant was elected to the Presidency. Sheridan succeeded to the Lieutenant-Generalship. He never reached a higher grade than that, as Congress stopped the promotion and provided that these high places should not be filled after their incumbents had passed away or had been retired. The present commander of the army, Gen. Schofield, is a Major-General. This is the highest rank today in the army. Gen. Sherman could have retained his office of General of the Army to the day of his death if he had felt like making a contest. When Congress changed the law concerning the retirement of officers in the army it made it obligatory for officers to be retired at the age of 62. Gen. Sherman would not ask to be made an exception. He was retired when he reached that age. His full pay as General was $17,500 a year. When he was retired he went on three-quarters pay. The high officers of the navy fared better. They were specially excepted from retirement. Under the law the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral would long ago have been made vacant by retirement. Admiral Porter retained command of the navy up to the day of his death. His special duty was at the head of the Inspection Board, which has charge of the ships in the navy-yards and looks after their maintenance and condition. The officer who succeeds Admiral Porter is Rear-Admiral Kimberly. It is probable that the widow of the late Admiral will be granted a pension of $5,000 a year.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

Shot His Niece's Admirer.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—S. P. McDonald, who was shot last night by a barber named William P. Frazier, is sinking slowly and will probably die. The trouble occurred about Frazier's niece, a pretty girl of 16. Frazier told McDonald not to come and see her. They met in a stairway in Frazier's house and McDonald was shot. Young McDonald is a sober, popular young man and son of the late Lieut.-Gov. McDonald of Michigan, who was killed in a railroad accident.

Minneapolis Gamblers Raided.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The gaming outfit over the saloon of Col. M. W. Glenn, and which was characterized by that gentleman as a "private club," was raided at midnight with highly successful results. Thirty-two astonished worshipers at the shrine of the fickle goddess were taken into custody. The rooms raided were the resort of the upper crust of the gambling fraternity.

Fatal Accident at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—While Martin Frey and a friend, S. A. June, were cleaning a revolver today it was discharged, the ball striking Mrs. Frey over the heart, killing her instantly. June, who lives near Battle Creek, was a guest of the Freys, and while the husband says the shooting was accidental, he is under arrest to await the action of the Coroner's Jury.

BERLIN HAS A SCANDAL.

THE GERMAN CAPITAL LITTLE LESS WICKED THAN LONDON.

Two Names of High Officials Mentioned in Connection with Scandalous Practices—London's Modern Babylon Sensation Repeated on a Smaller Scale—People Who Are Used to Starving—Imprisoned Because They Would Not Serve in the Army.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The names of two people intimately related to the royal house are today mentioned in a stage whisper and with a mysterious shrug of the shoulders in the highest circles of officials and courtiers, for only those privileged classes are suffered to discuss the latest scandal in high life. One of the names mentioned is that of Prince Fredrick Charles, who is dead, and the other that of the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Altenburg. The scandal arose through disclosures made during a secret investigation into the alleged fraudulent sales of titles and certificates of court purveyors, in which a number of small South German potentates and the two above-named Princes were concerned. It appears that the Red Prince carried on a regular business in selling the use of his name to trades people, and even placed at the disposal of his regular agents a dozen or more of signed blank diplomas in consideration of a lump sum whenever he ran short of cash, a situation of not infrequent occurrence. As a result of this arrangement the streets of Berlin and other German cities are fairly strewn with signs of purveyor to his late Royal Highness Prince Fredrick Charles, and no self-respecting citizen thinks of buying the homely Frankfurter sausage from a pork butcher who cannot display the crest of the conqueror of Metz over his shop window. Death has removed Prince Fredrick Charles from the stigma of contempt of the public and the frowns of the head of the Hohenzollern dynasty, but the punishment falls all the heavier on the living offender, the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg. As a mark of the royal displeasure the Prince was recently made subordinate by the Kaiser to his brother-in-law, the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who received the rank of Lieutenant-General, though ten years his junior in the service.

Another Modern Babylon Scandal.

While this traffic was scandalous enough to drive any well-regulated court into mourning certain other offenses have been charged against the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, who, by the way, was the Red Prince's son-in-law, offenses, I am sorry to say, of a criminal character. They savor strongly of those exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* some five years ago, and the woman who served as go-between in the negotiations between the Prince and his victims is now in jail. Up to a few days ago she could be seen daily in the frequented thoroughfares of this city, where she was well known, on the lookout for prey. She would probably not have been disturbed in her practices if the Prince had not committed the indiscretion of keeping her informed of the Kaiser's sentiment in regard to the pending investigation. The Prince's servant was in the habit of calling upon her two or three times a day with missives, which she in her turn intrusted to her subordinate procuresses. The servant was stopped and found to be the bearer of messages, which led to disclosures of an infamous character. It is true that the Prince was present at Wednesday's grand ball at the Castle, but that was only a blind. He was cut dead by all the members of the royal family and especially by the Emperor, who made no secret of his feelings. The climax in this case was probably reached yesterday, when the Prince left the city in disgrace on unlimited leave of absence.

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Stage.

I gave you last week an insight into the methods by which the Kaiser means to infuse new life into his royal playhouse and stage-folk. Since then the first performance of Wildenbruk's drama, "The New Lord," which was rehearsed under the Kaiser's personal supervision, has taken place, and while the literary success of the play is a matter of conjecture, the triumph from an artist's point of view of the actors and stage management is undoubted. The Emperor and his family were among the busiest applauders and after the second act the imperial stage manager ventured behind the scenes to decorate the author with the Red Eagle and the principal actors with scarf pins. The distinction is significant. For a second time William II. has shown that he does not intend to follow the example of his grandfather in refusing to raise the profession to the dignity conferred by decorations in their buttonholes.

Grand Ball at the Royal Castle.

The carnival came to a close during the week with the grand ball at the royal castle, which up till about four years ago was of annual occurrence at the Berlin court. Although 2,500 persons participated in it there was nothing novel or original about the affair to distinguish it from its predecessors but the exquisite costumes worn by the Princess Frederick Charles and the Queen Louise. The Princess' white toilet was of silk with a purple train, all the ornaments being of precious stones sewn on the dress, three fingers broad, or sprinkled over the costume. The color effects were most artistic, and the whole was a marvel of the modiste's combined with the jeweler's art. The Queen Louise's dress was similar to that worn by the Emperor's great-grandmother in the well-known picture of that beautiful and unfortunate Queen. The material is white silk cut round at the neck and with the waist encircled by a girdle of gold and precious stones.

Society Is Shocked.

Berlin society is scandalized at the act of the church in prohibiting the authorities of the Dorothean Stadt Cemetery from allowing the family of Judge Ernest Carrtian to place the ashes of their relatives in the family vault which has been existing there for over a hundred years. The decision of the church council may not be appealed against as the letter of the law is on its side. Even the intervention of Minister von Gossker, who is a member of the council, had no effect on the parsons except making them more obstinate in their course. The Carrtians are among Berlin's best known and best liked patricians, and have never knowingly offended the church. The late Judge died somewhat suddenly in Rome and ordered his body to be cremated in Padua, probably never contemplating the possibility of his ashes being excluded from the resting-place of his wife and children. Today the urn containing the ashes was deposited in the urn-hall at Friedrichsfeldt Cemetery, having been brought from the Padua crematory by special messenger in deference to Italian law, which prohibits the dispatch of the ashes of human beings as ordinary freight.

Are Used to Starvation.

It is not known whether anything has been done to relieve the condition of the starving weavers in Silicia, but there is an abundance of talk and red tape about the matter which is sickening to any one who is familiar with the prompt methods in America, England, and France in cases of urgent necessity like this. While supplications are unanswered, subscriptions are pouring in for monuments to Bismarck and others: not a penny has been raised to help the unfortunate denizens of the Eulen Mountains. It is argued that they are used to starvation and will stand this famine as they have stood others. "Perhaps," said a Socialist agitator. "But they will be lost to the cause of the monarchy forever."

Talk of Prosecuting Bismarck.

Rumors are current that the State contemplates a prosecution of Prince Bismarck. There was an extraordinary session of the Royal State Council yesterday at noon, Chancellor Caprivi presiding. In its midst the Emperor suddenly and entirely unexpected appeared and took part in the deliberations. It is known that matters of serious moment were discussed and particularly the threatening attitude assumed by Bismarck and its possible effect on the foreign relations of the Empire. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, called upon Prince Bismarck Thursday last, since which time it has been remarked that the papers devoted to Bismarck's interests have almost daily referred in caustic terms to Caprivi's failure to keep good faith with Russia. It is now stated with more or less freedom that Bismarck communicated to Schouvaloff and forwarded proof to the Emperor in the form of documents that the attack of the press on the Government of the Czar did not emanate from him but from Count von Waldersee, the new ex-Chief of Staff, who had maintained a semi-official bureau under the direction of Herr Schubert that had for its duty the manipulation of newspaper opinions and news in Germany and abroad. These revelations made by Bismarck, it is asserted, led to the recent modifications in the General's staff, which included the retirement of Von Waldersee. Chancellor Caprivi, in talking of these strained relations between the Government and the Prince, declared that no State prosecution would in any case be directed against Bismarck, and if he considers it consistent with his patriotism to continue his assaults and disclosure of State secrets the only remedy left will be to obtain his removal to a distance where, as it is given in Caprivi's own words: "We are convinced he would ere long comprehend that his best interest is not to contribute destruction to the work he so well initiated."

Deserting the Ex-Chancellor.

The Paris *Matin* publishes a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Emperor has expressed his condemnation of Bismarck's attitude in the severest terms, and that the sovereign has been grievously affected by the incessant attacks emanating from Friedrichsruhe. The terms in which his Majesty expresses his displeasure explain the absolute abandonment of the ex-Chancellor and his grievances by the *Deutsche Tagblatt*, the Cologne *Gazette*, and the *National Zeitung*. All of them, like rats abandoning a sinking ship, have thoroughly eliminated Bismarckian fervor from their columns. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in referring to this wholesale flight of former friends, denounces the papers in question for cowardice and declares Bismarck is in no dread of the prosecution with which he is threatened and he will not hesitate to assume the responsibility before the imperial prosecutor for whatsoever may appear in its columns. Bismarck is no longer able to obtain any positive, direct, tangible result by his efforts and disclosures, but he may be able to undermine the position of his successor. It is impossible to foretell the outcome of the situation or of the campaign. The condition of affairs is serious and the patience of the Emperor is strained and liable at any minute to be exhausted, in which event it is not unlikely he would resort to extreme measures to bring about a discontinuance of the annoyance.

The money collected by thousands from the workmen is evidently needed in the field of political agitation. Today it was learned from a private source that the authorities of the Duchy of Ratibor and Glatz refuse to indorse a petition from weavers on the frontier to be allowed to import large quantites of flour from Austria, where it is 40 per cent cheaper than in Prussia under the protection scheme.

Offered to Marry Her Son.

A funny story is told of a Berlin saloon-keeper who, some time ago, advertised in the New York *Staats Zeitung* for a wife, an English-speaking one, who could help him in opening an American bar. Among the applications received was one, the handwriting of which seemed strangely familiar to the advertiser, and no wonder, for it came from the man's own mother, who resided with a younger son at Newark, but who is pining to return to the land of her birth under acceptable circumstances. The matrimonial candidate was so overcome by the unexpected result of his search that he decided to give up his quest and accept the proffered services of a thrifty parent in lieu of the uncertain prospects of matrimonial bliss.

Wouldn't Serve in the Army.

Frederick May and Christoph Haase have entered upon an enforced journey to America twenty-four hours after their release from jail, where they had undergone six weeks' imprisonment for refusing to do military duty in the reserves on account of religious scruples. The men belong to the so-called New Church, which is an organization similar to that of the Shakers. Their religion prohibits them from taking the lives of their fellow-creatures on any pretext. Of course it was necessary to punish them for refusing to comply with the laws of their country, but the confinement was made as little irksome as possible by special favor of the Emperor, who outwardly respects the religious peculiarities of his subjects. The case of the two men attracted widespread attention and their courageous adherence to the precept, "Thou shalt not kill," excited sympathy and admiration in some quarters. The Emperor undertook to defray the cost of their passage to the New World, where militarism is unknown and the religious scruples of all are respected. May and Haase announced their intention to enter the ranks of the missionaries after reaching the other side of the Atlantic.

A Plea for Waldersee.

A personal friend of Count Waldersee says that the ex-chief of staff has been selected to succeed Gen. von Schweinitz in the post of German Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He will only take up his appointment after he has served for some time in command of the army corps to which he has been appointed. Gen. von Schweinitz resigns on the ground of advancing age. It is interesting to note that he, like Count Waldersee, married an American girl, the daughter of ex-Minister John Jay of New York.

Mrs. Phelps, assisted by the Countess Bernstorff and Countess Schwitenbourg, will preside at the farewell reception to be given to Countess Waldersee by the Berlin Young Men's Christian Association Feb. 17. The Countess was prominent in aiding to found the association in this city.

Mrs. Phelps intends giving a general reception at the end of the month to the members of the American colony, which regularly dissolves and quits the Capital on the approach of the spring.

Murdered in the Depths of a Forest.

A horrible murder, which recalls in its leading feature the motive and the method of "Le Juif Polonais," or "The Bells," as it is known in its English dress, is reported from the Village of Diepholz in Westphalia. The victim is a young woman named Margaret Krumm, the daughter of a farmer who lives in Damme. She was waylaid and murdered in a forest through which her way home lay from the railway station at Diepholz. A gendarme discovered the body and rode off for help. The first cottage he reached was that of a woodcutter named Rotzky. The officer knocked at the door, which was opened by Rotzky's wife, who explained that her husband was not in but she expected him shortly. Almost immediately he came up, and his appearance at once aroused the gendarme's suspicion that he was the murderer, for his clothes were stained with blood. He was at once charged with the crime, and was so surprised that he made a confession on the spot. He explained that the girl had called at the house an hour before and asked him to accompany her on her walk through the forest, explaining that she was afraid to go alone as she was carrying a large sum of money. Rotzky refused to comply with her request, and as soon as she left he took another path which brought him out at a lonely place ahead of her. There he lay in wait and when she came up demanded the money, and on her refusing to give it to him he murdered her.

Severe Storm in Germany.

A terrible storm has been raging on the Schleswig coast and large quantities of snow have fallen. The thawing snow and ice along the Baltic are causing disastrous floods and at Revel and several other exposed posts the situation is exceedingly dangerous.

Africans for Fireman.

A shipment of fifty-two natives of East Africa arrived at Hamburg today and will enter the service of the Woerman line of steamships as firemen. This is announced as the first experiment in utilizing a semi-savage people in this description of labor.

Wants to Prevent Emigration.

The combine which has been arranged between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines for the purpose of keeping up the rates for passage is said to have been instigated by no less a person than the Emperor himself, who is desirous of using it as a means of restricting the tide of emigration.

GETTING READY FOR MAY 1.

French Workingmen Preparing for a Grand Demonstration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Although the great labor manifestation set for May 1 is yet a considerable time off, the *Counsel National* is taking advantage of the interim and adopting means for impressing the importance of a united movement upon workingmen throughout the world. As a step toward this end the Town of Lille was yesterday billed as if for a circus with enormous posters describing the object of the May-Day demonstration, and saying much about it that may influence the men to participate in it.

Today Paris is billed in a like manner and in quick succession the leading industrial centers of the world will be placarded. The most conspicuous poster reads: "The 1st of May all frontiers will be effaced and the entire universe will see a union of that which should be united, and a separation of that which should be separated. On one side are the producers hand-in-hand determined on emancipation, and on the other the exploiters, trembling vainly before a movement that nothing can stop and nothing can overwhelm." Following this is a lengthy review of the eight-hour question, with the various objections to it answered, and then the signature of the National Counsel. Germany is the only country that will not make a fête-day of May 1. It falls on Friday, and the Emperor has expressed his wish that the tranquility of the public should not be disturbed during that week. Consequently the various labor unions will delay their celebration until Sunday, the 3d.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Scene of the Whitechapel Murder Visited by Curious Sightseers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Whitechapel wore a gala appearance today. The lower class of the population arrived in shoals from every quarter of the metropolis and gaped over the scene of the murder. Close by East End girls were dancing and singing, for the locality has grown callous even to the Ripper. The man Sadler is still detained on suspicion. He fails to account for himself between 10 o'clock Thursday night and 6 o'clock Friday morning. The police who yesterday were confident they had the right man are far less sure today.

The Hansard Union in Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—For several weeks there have been unfavorable reports concerning the Hansard Publishing Union. As a consequence the ordinary £10 shares were quoted yesterday as low as 2 to 2½. A short time ago they stood about 9. Yesterday it became known that a receiver had been put in possession of the offices of the company in Catherine street, Strand, at the instance of the Debenture Corporation, limited. The receiver is John Annan of Broads, Patterson & Co.

Shipping Federation's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Shipping Federation has issued an ultimatum which declares that the dictation of the unions is unbearable and that the federation will refuse to employ any man unless he pledges himself to embark on any vessel with which he signs articles whether the remainder of the crew be unionists or not. The federation disavows any intention to interfere with the unions or to reduce wages.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME OF A BOLD TRAMP.

He Nearly Succeeded in Selling the Furniture of a Scranton Mansion.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The experience of a tramp who robbed a Scranton mansion this week and carried off its furniture and bric-à-brac in broad daylight to the store of an auctioneer, with whom he struck a bargain that was almost consummated, is about as refreshing as anything one meets outside the pages of fiction. The scene of operations was the home of the late Horatio S. Pierce, which occupies nearly a block on a corner in the fashionable residence portion of the city. An observing tramp noticed the absence of foot-prints going to or from the door of the mansion. He walked to the side door, turned the knob, and found that it yielded readily. A minute later he was in the parlor. There he lighted a fire in the grate and made himself at home. Then he curled himself up on an oriental rug and had a refreshing sleep. Next day he hired a dray and had a sideboard and pictures valued at $2,000 carted off to Strong's auction rooms. There he said his name was Pierce; that he was a brother of the dead millionaire and that his rich brother had not forgotten him after all, as he had left him considerable money and all the furniture in his late home. Meantime Strong's suspicions had been aroused and he hurried over to see the attorney for the Pierce estate. There he learned that the man was an impostor, and when the tramp returned he was arrested.

SAYS CLEVELAND IS ALL RIGHT.

Massachusetts' Democratic Governor Commends His Silver Letter.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Russell, the ruling star in Massachusetts Democracy, has written a letter heartily commending Grover Cleveland on his position on the silver question. Says Gov. Russell:

As a Democrat intensely loyal to my party and its principles and eager for its success, I congratulate you that you have taken a position which is not only right but which greatly strengthens the party in the North and East. It seems clear that the division on this question is geographical rather than political. New England is rapidly becoming Democratic because of the sound position our party has taken on the tariff question and against the force bill and the whole system of political tyranny, selfishness, and intrigue represented by the Republican party. We cannot afford to check this Democratic tendency by any false position on the silver question, nor by yielding to an impulsive movement which has mistaken the proper remedy for a just grievance. I have no doubt the farmers are suffering from unjust burdens; but their greatest burden is the tariff taxation which has benefited the few and wealthy at their expense, and their greatest relief would be an immediate and large reduction of these tariff burdens. Our party has now so fully the confidence of the country and its business interests that it cannot afford to commit itself to a measure which will impair this confidence.

SUIT INVOLVING OVER FIVE MILLIONS.

A Des Moines Man Wants Part of a Life Insurance Company's Profits.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A case is pending in the District Court of Polk County involving between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. It is the action brought by Dr. M. G. English of this city against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of Hartford, Conn. The petition alleges that the charter of the company requires that whenever its surplus funds shall exceed $200,000 the excess shall be distributed among the policyholders, who as members of a mutual concern constitute the company. It is claimed that the undivided profits in the company's treasury now amount to over $5,000,000, and the plaintiff, who has held a policy in the company since 1866, asks for a division and allotment to himself of his proportion of this enormous sum. The defendants demur on the ground—first, that this court has no jurisdiction; and second, that the provision in the company's charter regarding the division of the surplus is not mandatory, the word "may" being the term used. The case was argued on the demurrer yesterday and Judge Holmes reserved his decision.

PROPOSE TO RAISE A $25,000 FUND.

Milwaukee's Singing Society Means Business—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Singing Association, having in charge the arrangements for the Sängerfest to be held in July, tonight decided to raise a guarantee of $25,000. Acceptances have already been received from a number of singing societies in Chicago and elsewhere. Charles Meyer, President of the Meyer Commercial College, has been selected as President and manager of the association.

After being out from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 9 o'clock this morning the jury in the case of Mrs. Sophia Kraemer and her 14-year-old stepdaughter, charged with shoplifting, returned a verdict of guilty. Leniency was recommended for the girl. Mrs. Kraemer and her daughter were arrested just before Christmas and about $1,500 worth of stolen property was found at their home.

O. F. Brownell, a railroad man who passed a receipt for a check at Lang's restaurant a few days ago and received $40 in change, was arrested at Brookfield Junction and returned here tonight.

Charles Johnson, charged with the theft of $200 worth of clothing from a store in Chicago, was arrested here tonight.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Fireman Rhodehouse, Who Killed an Engineer, Practically Exonerated.

VAN WERT, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—After being out over thirty-six hours the jury has found Rhodehouse, the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw fireman who killed his engineer in the cab of the engine last July, guilty of assault and battery. This ends the most notable criminal case ever tried in the courts of Van Wert County.

Sir John Macdonald Talks Big.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Sir John Macdonald is the only Minister here now. He is confident of success in the approaching election. "Official advices" received at Conservative headquarters from various provinces indicate a Conservative victory. Sir John counts on capturing three seats in Prince Edward Island and hopes to increase his majority to 18 in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick "official" advices give the Liberals not more than three seats, while word received from Montreal is to the effect that Quebec will go Conservative by ten majority. Ontario is regarded as a stronghold of the party. The Liberals are not conceded a single seat in Manitoba, while the Northwest and British Columbia are regarded as certain to return Government supporters.

SPECULATION DYING OUT.

THE PUBLIC RELIGIOUSLY FIGHTING SHY OF WALL STREET.

Professionals, Too, Touch the Market Gingerly, Transactions Falling Off Seriously During the Week, Though Prices Showed but a Small Decline, Notwithstanding a Flood of Unfavorable News—American Stocks Weak and Lower in the London Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There was great crying and little wool in Wall street this week. There were tremendous railway deals and amalgamations and an insignificant speculation. Flaming posters and the loudest of brass bands utterly failed to draw an audience to the Wall street show. Transactions dwindled and prices sagged from sheer inertia. During the last few days the bond market also has fallen into a decline, and, altogether, affairs must present a rather discouraging aspect to the "enterprising impresarios." The average outsider cannot grasp all the features of the program they present. It seems that each railway in the country is going to buy pretty nearly all the others, and then, as one of the wags of the street puts it, all that's left will be raffled for. Too much of that sort of thing is bewildering.

Another thing that puzzles and repels the public is the obviously professional character of the speculation—what there is of it. Somehow it doesn't seem right to have Mr. Cammack standing forth as a pronounced bull and an ostentatious buyer of these paper tokens which he so recently declared were "only made to sell." And Jay Gould—what a rampant, bellowing bull he was last summer! It seems he's only human, like the rest, after all. If he should happen to be again mistaken in thinking the Wall street millennium is coming the results of his disappointment would be something but of the ordinary. Usually when there is a serious fall in the market Mr. Cammack and his followers come to support it at the decline by buying stocks to cover their short contracts. But the support would be lacking now if anything should go wrong, for the "great bear"—or, rather, great bull—leader is, so they say, loaded up with stocks, and would be a seller and not a buyer at the decline. The street, indeed, fancies that he sold a few just to keep his hand in the other day on early information of Jay Gould's indisposition. But prices have receded little considering the unfavorable incidents of the week—the shipment of gold, the anti-railway bills discussed in the Minnesota Legislature, the reports about the resignation of President Norton of the Louisville and Nashville road, and the failure of two unimportant banks in Massachusetts. Another depressing factor was the delay in declaring the quarterly dividend on the Burlington and Quincy stock. It was declared last year Feb. 4, and the present delay is regarded as confirming the rumor that it would be reduced to 1 per cent.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Exchanges of the Last Week Compared with the Same Time a Year Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—The clearing-house statement for last week is as follows:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$606,749,961	.....	10.7
Boston	90,334,548	.....	4.9
Chicago	75,050,000	21.9	.....
Philadelphia	63,032,087	.....	2.3
St. Louis	21,876,217	.....	2.7
San Francisco	16,155,951	6.7	.....
Baltimore	16,436,844	14.3	.....
New Orleans	12,283,394	9.1	.....
Cincinnati	13,514,950	27.3	.....
Pittsburg	12,210,134	.....	14.3
Kansas City	8,661,885	0.2	.....
Buffalo	6,997,404	3.1	.....
Louisville	7,493,119	.....	12.8
Galveston	5,355,221	209.0	.....
Minneapolis	5,334,329	25.0	.....
Milwaukee	4,984,000	6.4	.....
Providence	5,323,008	6.0	.....
Detroit	5,381,042	10.2	.....
Cleveland	4,677,077	11.7	.....
Omaha	3,775,934	.....	14.1
Denver	3,821,820	.....	9.2
St. Paul	3,688,834	.....	0.8
Indianapolis	3,414,256	65.1	.....
Columbus	2,738,800	16.0	.....
Memphis	2,831,406	0.9	.....
Dallas	2,143,184	87.8	.....
Duluth	1,801,874	.....	1.4
Portland, Ore.	1,570,205	6.1	.....
Washington	1,715,767	35.8	.....
Hartford	1,890,641	.....	4.2
Nashville	2,174,458	13.0	.....
Richmond	2,684,778	45.0	.....
Peoria	1,799,532	26.0	.....
St. Joseph	1,404,451	.....	6.6
Portland, Me.	1,127,014	2.9	.....
Worcester	1,066,271	2.3	.....
New Haven	1,508,569	24.7	.....
Springfield	1,229,407	.....	22.2
Fort Worth	1,686,809	26.1	.....
Seattle	1,022,261	32.6	.....
Grand Rapids	831,351	37.4	.....
Tacoma	761,882	22.5	.....
Sioux City	952,930	30.0	.....
Norfolk	102,533	33.0	.....
Wichita	506,810	.....	38.5
Syracuse	770,885	5.17	.....
Lowell	754,722	.....	5.0
Wilmington	782,269	.....	2.5
Birmingham	587,588	.....	31.9
Los Angeles	534,338	.....	4.6
Des Moines	637,239	15.5	.....
New Bedford	586,465	26.6	.....
Topeka	323,355	.....	0.9
Lexington	439,569	14.0	.....
Lincoln	422,458	.....	9.1
Montreal	8,544,765	2.0	.....
Halifax	1,086,489	.....	.....
*Houston	3,828,854	.....	.....
*Salt Lake	2,087,018	.....	.....
*Rochester	1,476,498	.....	.....
Total	$1,047,088,597	.....	0.5
Outside New York.	440,338,636	5.2	.....

*Not included in totals.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

American Securities Were Weak and Generally Lower on the London Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the week past there was a fair demand for discount, which was quoted at 2¼ for three months and 2 for short. Money stiffness resulted from a foreign drain of gold. Besides two-thirds of the Bank of France bullion loan being returned, some amounts have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to South America. The stock of gold would thus have been reduced below a healthy point but for a continued influx of coin from the provinces. At the same time the Bank of England borrowed a million from the market, chiefly with the object of attracting gold from New York. American exchange for some time has been high and now touches a rate at which shipments of bullion to London may be expected. Silver was unsteady throughout the week, and yesterday there were no buyers at 46d, which quotation marked a fall of ⅝ on the week. New York selling orders remain on hand and if pressed further a sharp decline is inevitable.

On the Stock Exchange bonds were stagnant with the tendency downward. The public still limited its attention to high-class investments. The house was closed yesterday in order to introduce an electric light plant. Dealers were despondent. There seems to be no outlook for a revival of business for weeks to come. In the Foreign Department there was a collapse in Argentine provincial loans. Entre Rios railroad declined 20, and Rosario municipal bonds 37, while other Argentine city issues declined from 10 to 20. Chilean bonds dropped 2¼ and Costa Ricas 5¼. Guatemalans improved, owing to the receipt of reassuring cablegrams. The depression in silver brought about a decline in rupee paper of 1¼. British railway securities were irregular.

American railway securities were unchanged, the balance of movements being adverse. The public held aloof, only buying high-class bonds. The bulk of the business done was for holders, selling in order to reduce commitments. The stock offered from this side continues to be readily absorbed on American account. Arbitrage houses send large parcels of paper to New York. The week's variations in prices include the following: Decreases—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé income bonds, 5¼; shares, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Lake Shore, 1; Northern Pacific, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3¾; Denver, common; Central Pacific, New York, Ontario and Western, Norfolk and Western, preferred; Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash, preferred; and Mexican Central firsts, ½ each.

Mexican railway ordinary fell 2¼; and do seconds, 2. Hansard's Printing Union dropped 3¼ on the announcement that it was in difficulty and that its business had been placed in the hands of a receiver. Its stock was recently quoted at 9¼, now it is 2¼. The union owns *Galignani's Messenger* and other Anglo-Continental papers, and it reports and prints the debates in Parliament. The directors state that the affairs will be arranged and that the company will not go into liquidation.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Business on the bourse during the week was inactive, but prices were firm. The week's variations in prices include the following:

Increases—Three per cent rentes, 15c; credit foncier, 3f 50c; French cable, 15c.

Decreases—Bank of France, 15f; Rio Tinto, 4f 50c; Panama canal, 2f 50c.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—On the boerse during the last week business was fairly active. The leading feature was the new imperial and Prussian loans, the issue price of each being 84 marks 40 pfennings. Yesterday they were quoted at 85-90. In order to attract small investors 200 mark subscriptions are received. The first payment is due March 5. Abroad coupons are payable in London, Amsterdam, and other cities. The Deutschland National Bank has declared a dividend of 9 per cent, which has had the effect of making the bank's values firm. This bank has engaged with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York to sell $5,000,000 worth of Norfolk and Western railroad gold bonds. The final quotations include: Prussian 4s, 106; Mexican 6s, 93.70; Deutsche Bank, 103.50; Bocumers, 196; roubles, 238; short exchange on London, 20.36; long do, 20.26¼; private discount, 2⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—On the bourse during the week business was active and prices were firm. The final quotations include: Italian 5s, 94.30; Russian 4s, 99.90; Spanish 4s, 76.90; Austrian silver rentes, 71.90; short exchange on London, 20.36; private discount, 2⅛.

NEW INTERNATIONAL LINE COMPLETED.

Last Spike Driven in the Line Connecting British Columbia and Washington.

FAIRHAVEN, Wash., Feb. 15.—The last spike in the track which unites Washington and British Columbia was driven at 11 o'clock yesterday in the presence of about 3,000 persons from both sides of the line. The Fairhaven and Southern road forms the American line and the new Westminster Southern the British Columbia line. Trains arrived at the boundary line, on which are located Blaine, Wash., and Blaine, B. C., at 10:35 o'clock, each accompanied by a band. The American band played "Hail, Columbia." Gov. Laughton of Washington, Gov. Nelson of British Columbia, President Hendry of the new Westminister Southern, and President C. X. Larrabee of the Fairhaven and Southern drove the spikes and then Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Laughton with small silver hammers drove them home. Gov. Laughton expressed the wish that no blow might ever be struck between the two countries except in friendship, and three hearty cheers went up from the crowd. The Canadian band played "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the crowd repaired to the Blaine Opera-House. There Mayor Cornish of Blaine delivered the address of welcome.

The following telegram was then read from James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

To the Mayor and Citizens of Blaine: It is with the most kindly feelings that my thoughts turn toward you and your British brothers today while you assemble to perform the solemn ceremonies of connecting your wonderful countries in commercial union, and it is my most earnest wish and hope that the bonds formed today by you may not be only of commercial union but of that grander and nobler brotherly love that will unite you in the end as two nations in one perfect union. With your port of entry, which your Congressman informs me will be established, you will be placed in a position to open a grand gateway of two mighty nations. May success attend your undertaking and good will and peace be with you all.

MISS DREXEL HAS NOVICES IN TRAINING.

"Sister Katherine" Making Preparations to Carry Out Her Plans.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Since Miss Katherine M. Drexel took her final vows last Thursday as a sister of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament there has been a constant stream of callers at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, of which she will be an inmate for a year to come. The impression was that she would now receive her friends, and all manner of people have come with all sorts of motives. Sister Katherine has, however, not been permitted to see anybody, only the Mother Superior being allowed to have visitors during Lent.

A reporter who called to secure a statement of Sister Katherine's plans from that religieuse herself was given it by Mother Mary Sebastian instead. She said that Miss Drexel had drifted into the church work through her charitable efforts among the negroes of Philadelphia, when she was still a society woman. Her first bereavement and the inheritance of a large fortune had settled her purpose. No love affair had led to the step, as had been reported. The church, not Miss Drexel, had chosen the work for the colored race and Indians. She already had fifteen novices in training, among them several Pittsburg ladies of good family, but none of her old-time associates have joined her as yet. Her sister, Mrs. F. DeV. Morrell, will coöperate with her money, as Sister Katherine's fortune is only half what has been currently reported.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The New Police Commissioners Close a Theater for a Starter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The new Police Commissioners of this city, elected by the Democratic State officers, took a decided step tonight toward securing what a certain class of citizens here have called "municipal reform." They instructed the new Chief of Police to close the Park Theater, at which the Wilbur Opera company was billed to give a performance.

The notice was not served until 2 o'clock this afternoon, up to which time the entire advance chart had been sold and nearly 100 standing room tickets. The proprietors of the theater could not get a notice before the public in time to save 1,200 people gathering in the lobby and on the street in front of the opera-house. Three policemen were necessary to dismiss the crowd, and their money was refunded. It is said that the new administration intends to close all saloons and gambling houses Sundays, but it is the general impression that the so-called reform will be of short duration.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR COLUMBUS, O.

A Passenger Train Crashes Through a Freight at a Crossing.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—A dense fog prevented the engineer of the south-bound Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo passenger train seing the target lights tonight, and he dashed at full speed into a freight train standing across the track at the Scioto Valley crossing, seven miles south of here. The passenger engine struck the cab of the Scioto Valley train, which had the right of way, whizzing right through it. Engineer Charles Bothwell of Portsmouth and two brothers named Johnson of this city were probably fatally injured, and Mrs. Robert McClure of Reynoldsburg, O., was badly cut, but will recover.

The wife and three daughters of Congressman Grosvenor were on the train, but escaped with slight bruises.

FIRE IN A ROCHESTER, N. Y., HOSPITAL.

Two Hundred and Fifty Patients Removed in Safety.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—At 11:20 tonight a watchman at St. Mary's Hospital discovered the east wing of the hospital afire. A general alarm of fire was sent in, and the firemen responded promptly. There were 250 patients, nineteen nuns, and a large number of employés in the building, but so far as is known all were taken out unharmed. The east wing was totally destroyed and the entire building was practically ruined before the firemen gained control of the flames. The loss will probably reach over $60,000. Insurance, $20,000.

The Genesis of Personal Items.

"Are you the editor of the paper?" "I am. What can I do for you?" "Well, I thought I'd step up and see how you are. My wife and I are going to Cape May tomorrow." "Indeed?" "Yes, but I wouldn't have anything said about it in print of course. My name is Simpkins—Azariah Simpkins." "Glad to meet you, Mr. Simpkins, I'm sure." "Now don't go to puttin' anything into the paper about our going away. We start at 4 o'clock and I reckon we'll be gone pretty near a month. I need the rest and Mrs. Simpkins was getting run down. Of course I know how anxious you newspaper men always are for an item, but we are plain people and don't want any notoriety. My wife always likes to see 'Simpkins' spelt without a 'p,' but the old-fashioned way is good enough for me. Well, I know an editor's time is valuable, so I'll say good day."—*Phoenixville (Pa.) Messenger.*

What Ailed Him.

Sambo—"What did de doctah say ailed yer mostly, Bill?"

Bill—"He 'lowed dat I had a conflagration ob diseases. Fust, de salvation glan's don't insist my indigestion; dat makes a torpedo liver, sose I'm liable to go off any minute."—*Texas Siftings.*

NAPOLEON IN GREAT FEAR.

Talleyrand Tells How He Once Turned Pale, Fearing Arrest.

At the next meeting of the Académie Française the Duc de Broglie, whose first issue of the Talleyrand memoirs he is editing will appear toward the end of the present month, will read to his colleagues a few fragments of the work.

The most interesting portion of the installment now published is the admission that Talleyrand makes that he was conspiring with Bonaparte to organize the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, and how they were both panic-stricken on fancying they were discovered and that the Directory was about to arrest them. This interesting episode is narrated in the following note, drawn up in Talleyrand's own hand:

"A few days before the 18th Brumaire a curious little scene occurred at my house, to which the circumstances alone impart a certain degree of interest. Gen. Bonaparte, who lived in the Rue Chantereine, came round one evening to talk over the preparations for that day. I was then living in a house in the Rue Taitbout, which subsequently bore No. 24. My rooms were at the bottom of a courtyard, and communicated by means of galleries with outbuildings looking onto the street. We sat in the drawing-room, lighted up by a few wax candles, and were deeply engrossed by our conversation. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning, when we suddenly heard a great noise in the street—the rolling of many carriages, mingled with the tramp of a cavalry escort. Suddenly the carriages came to a stand at the door of my house. Gen. Bonaparte grew pale, and I believe that I did the same. The idea at the same time crossed both our minds that we were about to be arrested by order of the Directory. I blew out the candles and with slow and cautious steps proceeded along the gallery to one of the out-houses looking onto the street, from whence it was possible to see what was going on there.

"For a little time I was unable clearly to discern what was the cause of this unusual movement, which presently was accounted for in a somewhat grotesque way. As at that period the streets of Paris were anything but safe at night time, when the gaming houses at the Palais Royal closed their doors, the money employed to keep the bank used to be collected and transported in hackney coaches to the private residence of the banker under an escort of mounted gendarmes, whom he paid for their trouble. His house was in the Rue du Clichy, close by, and on this particular evening it so chanced that an accident happened to one of the hackney coaches just in front of my door, where the cortége had to stop for a quarter of an hour until things were put to rights. The General and I had a hearty laugh at our panic, which, after all, was natural enough, as we were well acquainted with the dispositions of the directory and knew the extremities which they would not shrink from resorting to."

BEER DRANK IN THE UNITED STATES.

About Half a Barrel Annually for Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Land.

Western Brewer: The following statistics, showing the number of barrels of beer produced in the several States and Territories for the calendar years ending Dec. 31, 1889, and Dec. 31, 1890, were compiled by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau for the *Western Brewer.*

	1889.	1890.
Alabama	27,447	38,558
California	749,021	761,536
Colorado	175,925	204,863
Connecticut	286,643	314,512
Georgia	27,815	46,800
Illinois	2,129,978	2,504,807
Indiana	488,298	557,469
Iowa	89,141	102,173
Kansas	4,440	2,110
Kentucky	301,931	348,396
Louisiana	172,552	218,375
Maryland	676,907	703,838
Massachusetts	971,255	968,043
Michigan	533,522	586,723
Minnesota	318,288	356,116
Missouri	1,751,928	2,034,761
Montana	70,191	81,915
Nebraska	164,141	164,000
New Hampshire	374,462	370,850
New Jersey	1,453,178	1,586,266
New Mexico	6,452	7,520
New York	8,333,407	8,910,674
Ohio	2,232,057	2,368,841
Oregon	140,064	202,928
Pennsylvania	2,533,864	3,016,557
South Carolina	9,357	8,680
Tennessee	57,048	80,184
Texas	51,283	62,086
Virginia	48,070	56,380
West Virginia	112,766	128,978
Wisconsin	1,909,898	2,313,201
Total barrels	26,211,320	29,328,536

The net increase for 1890 over 1889 is 3,117,216 barrels.

The list of States is given as constituted for purposes of collection by the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1887. California's return includes Nevada, Colorado includes Wyoming, Connecticut includes Rhode Island, Louisiana includes Mississippi, Maryland includes Delaware, the District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia, Montana includes Idaho and Utah, Nebraska includes the Dakotas, New Hampshire includes Maine and Vermont, New Mexico includes Arizona, and Oregon includes Washington and Alaska.

The monthly sales for 1890 range from the lowest, 1,632,571 barrels in January, to the highest, 3,304,895 barrels in July.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURISTS ORGANIZE.

Mr. Gorman Likely to Have a Hard Fight on His Hands.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance is likely to annoy Senator Gorman in the campaign this fall in Maryland. Already the farmers on the eastern shore and in the western part of the State are organizing branches of the Alliance, and should they determine to play a part in politics they can make their campaign a lively one. Ex-Postmaster Frank Brown is the farmer candidate for Governor. He is young and wealthy, and formerly had a large stock-farm in Carroll County. Senator Gorman's favorite for the Gubernatorial nomination is James Hodges, a prominent merchant and ex-Mayor of this city. He is not at all popular with the farmers.

Southwestern Roads to Unite.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—The *Times* tomorrow will say that President Nettleton of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway has within the last few days determined to carry out plans which have been under consideration by him for some time past. These plans contemplate the consolidation of the Memphis with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. The latter road is to be disposed of by Receiver Eddy in May, and before that time Mr. Nettleton hopes to have arranged with the bondholders for the consolidation, to which end negotiations have been in progress for some time.

Won't Sign Claggett's Credentials.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Leading Republicans comment unfavorably on the action of Gov. Willey in giving Claggett a certificate of election without any official transcript of the proceedings from the Clerk of the House. Secretary of State Pinkham refused to affix the State seal to Claggett's credentials, claiming no Senatorial vacancy existed. It is rumored tonight that Claggett will not go on to Washington with these bobtail credentials, but that he will institute proceedings to compel Secretary Pinkham to affix the seal of the State.

Iowa Indians Want Their Lands.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Feb. 15.—The Chiefs of the Iowa Indians met at Tohee today and drew up a memorial to President Harrison praying that their treaty with the United States Government for the sale of their lands be ratified and their lands allotted to them before spring, so that they may make ready to put in their crops. The memorial will be taken to Washington by a delegation of chiefs, who will present it to the President. Many settlers are already on the border waiting for the opening of the unoccupied lands to settlement.

Horses They Had Eaten.

One of the most celebrated restaurateurs in Germany has just passed through the Bankruptcy Court, and it was discovered that among the creditors was a knacker, to whom nearly £1,000 was owing for carcasses of horses and asses. The debtor was sharply interrogated respecting this item, and he ultimately confessed that his customers had unconsciously devoured all these thousands of carcasses, being there and then under the delusion that they were eating venison.—*London Truth.*

Obituary Notes.

Col. B. F. Draper, a prominent resident of Ligonier, Ind., died yesterday.

H. C. Hadley, Missouri Pacific Claim Agent at Wichita, Kas., formerly a resident of Chicago, died yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

$3.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

BAKERS GO ON A STRIKE.

EMPLOYES OF SCHMIDT'S BAKERY LEAVE THEIR WORK.

A Contract as to Hours and Wages the Bone of Contention—Waiters' and Bakers' Unions May Take a Hand in It—Places of the Strikers Filled—West Side Grip-Car Drivers Have a Grievance—Plasterers Will Demand More Pay.

Thirty-five bread bakers are on a strike at Schmidt's bakery on Clybourn avenue. Fourteen quit work Saturday night and the others joined them yesterday. Statements as to the difficulty as gleaned from employer and employés differ. The former says: "The strikers are all Germans. We had a contract with them as to hours and wages which would expire May 1, 1891. We asked them to renew that contract for one year. They believed if they waited until May 1 before renewal they could obtain better terms and procure day instead of night work. Some of them signed a contract we drew up. Their union belongs to the Central Labor Union, a committee of which visited us and asked that we return this new contract. We refused and they struck. We advised the police of the situation and filled their places today without any difficulty. We pay as good wages as any bakery in the city, and, in fact, I was the first to accede to their demands last year. We anticipate no trouble. The output of our plant is 12,000 loaves a day."

The strikers say: "All the men in the bread department quit except four and they are those who own stock in the company. We were working under a contract to run until May 1. Our employer asked for a renewal of the contract for a year on the same terms. Some signed it. Others said they would renew the contract only on the expiration of the old one. He replied: 'When that contract expires I'll never make another agreement with union men,' and added that if we wanted to strike we might as well do so at once. Then the men were ordered out by the union. We intend to stay out until we are treated fairly. Mr. Schmidt belongs to the National organization of baker bosses, which decided at its Washington convention to spare no pains to disorganize our union. He was one of the most active advocates of that policy. We do not believe he can fill our places. The Bakers' Council, which includes practically all the union bakers in town, promises us moral and financial support. The waiters promise, if the strike lasts, to refuse to handle Schmidt's bread in the restaurants, in which place it has a large sale. A meeting of waiters has been called to act on this. We cannot say as to whether or not the strike will spread to other bakeries. The strikers are members of Unions Nos. 1 and 49. A special meeting of these two bodies has been called for Saturday to assess its members to carry on the strike. The strike may spread so as to cover the city, but of this we are not yet advised. We have opened strikers' headquarters and will not give up without a struggle."

AGITATION AND TROUBLE.

Milwaukee Avenue Gripmen Talk Strike—Ironworkers Organizing.

West Side street-car men are restless. Many are dissatisfied with their wages. All gripmen and the conductors on the combination cars on Milwaukee avenue receive 23 and other drivers and conductors 21 cents an hour. The dissatisfied ones claim that gripmen should receive 30 cents an hour, as do South Side griphandlers. They say the demand should be made on the company at once, backed if necessary by a strike, and that it should be done during the mayoralty of Cregier, whom they feel confident would not see them worsted in a strike. But, they argue, if Cregier is defeated for the nomination or election they may have as Mayor another man like Roche, whom they largely blame for losing them the strike during his term of office. Many of the men are averse to a strike, and the outcome cannot be foreseen. The association is strong, despite the fact that its ranks were thinned somewhat by the organization of Union No. 2.

The United Carpenters' Council in its running controversy with the Carpenters' and Builders' Association as to wages is viewing with great satisfaction the rapid organization into a union of the architectural iron-workers. The swiftly changing style in the building of great business blocks from stone and brick and wood to iron and steel is increasing the importance of that class of workers. They are organizing so as to be in line with other building trades and to secure better hours and wages. Their wages, they claim, are away below datum. These workers include those experts employed in the mills at ornamental and structural work, the finishers and cleaners in mills, and the riveters, hoisters, and fitters at work on buildings.

The Plasterers' Union has announced that after April 1 its members will not work for less than $4 a day of eight hours. Their wages now are $3.50 a day.

SUNDAY GUESTS AT CHICAGO HOTELS.

Those Who Spent the Day at the Leading Hostelries in the City.

The following persons registered at the leading hotels yesterday:

Auditorium—F. M. Stanton, Houghton, Mich.; H. L. Terrell and wife, New York; L. H. Green, Cincinnati; W. F. Botsford, Los Angeles; W. A. Pierce, Boston; W. H. Chatfield, Cincinnati; J. W. Stuart, Pittsburg; T. P. Burk, New York; Franz Rummel, New York; Melville Church, Washington; G. H. Morrison, San Francisco; H. B. Bucher, New York.

Grand Pacific—James W. Hill, Peoria; G. W. Reed, New York; J. W. Plain, Fort Madison, Ia.; C. F. McLain, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. T. Muldoon, St. Louis; A. H. Canby and wife, New York; V. G. Baque, Omaha; C. E. Horner, New York; H. D. Fogg, Haverill, Mass.

Richelieu—H. W. Bell, New York; E. E. Nagle, Omaha; George D. Kreighes and wife, Cleveland; W. H. Davis, Boston; C. F. Crocker, San Francisco; J. Pearinger, Saginaw.

Leland—D. R. Warmington, Cleveland; L. B. Weber, Detroit; R. Best, New York; Rufus J. Foster, Scranton; E. W. Hoff and wife, H. C. Barnabee and wife, Boston; H. A. Little, New York; R. H. Jones, Detroit; C. Reed, New York; W. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis.

Tremont—Mrs. J. C. Fuller, Galena; George Thatcher, New York; Peter Doyle, Milwaukee; O. B. Vista, Boston; D. Lewis, San Francisco.

Sherman—W. M. Wadsworth, New York; W. L. Deemer, Lancaster, Pa.; W. F. Saively, Pittsburg; J. P. Wilson, Philadelphia; D. Daly, Boston; Alfred John, Philadelphia; Gus Licht, Cincinnati; H. Clay and wife, Minneapolis.

Wellington—Miss B. H. Hall, Boston; Miss Adalaide Moore, London; M. Muldoon, Louisville; Mrs. D. H. Wheeler Jr., Omaha; C. J. Bush, New York; J. P. Lawrence, Lyman, Mass.; Juliette C. Pond, Boston; F. C. Allen, New York.

Palmer—W. M. Chatfield, New York; Joseph Brickner, New York; R. J. Cuddy, New York; L. S. Hirsh, Denver; Mrs. R. H. Rugsberg, New York; J. D. Ewing, Philadelphia; J. R. Wallace, New York; Mrs. Grace Manly, San Francisco; D. Riddell, New York; J. H. Leech, Philadelphia; E. A. Reser, Denver; D. Louis, Seattle; A. L. Mossler, Cincinnati.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

Fowler

ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES. COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES.

65 Madison-st. near Wabash-av.

A SPECIAL FUND.
NO COMMISSION.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate at lowest rates.
Building loans made.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate.

The Jennings Trust Co.
185 Dearborn-st.

South Park Bonds

Sealed Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners and opened March 11 next for Five Hundred twenty-year bonds of the denomination of $1,000.00, with interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. No bid for less than par and accrued interest from Feb. 1 will be considered.
Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the Commissioners for 1 per cent of the amount proposed to be taken. HENRY W. HARMON, Secretary, 1132 "Rookery" Building.
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1891.

August Belmont & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE
Messrs. Rothschild,
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA
Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Company,
The Alley Line Construction Company's Stock
—AND—
Rapid Transit Co.'s Bonds and Stock
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
24 Broad-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
50 feet, west front, on Calumet-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.
E. R. PIKE,
No. 304 First National Bank Building.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE
[illegible] SCOTT & GAGE, 45 Clark-st.

Office Desks,
Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The business situation of the country cannot fairly be gauged by the situation in Chicago. Chicago is exceptionally prosperous. There seem to be conditions influencing the commercial situation here that are quite apart from the general conditions which shape the business of the whole country. For the country as a whole there is no doubt that the statistics unmistakably show a slackening in business and a falling off from the record of a year ago. That is particularly true in the East. Bank clearings for January for the whole country showed a falling off of just 6 per cent. The loss was due entirely to the Middle and New England States and largely to New York City alone. Instead of a falling off in Chicago there was a sharp gain, equal to nearly 17 per cent. The gain in clearings here in January, 1891, over those of January, 1890, was some $50,000,000, which was far greater than any other city in the country showed. So far in February the record has been kept up. For the first week the gain was 13 per cent, and for the second week 21 per cent, making an average equal to just about the same ratio of gain as was shown in January.

Direct reports from the business houses bear out the indications shown by the table of clearings. The large wholesale dry-goods houses report their sales for January as exceeding any previous January in their history. Proportionate gains have kept up so far through February. The hardware business is unusually active and prosperous. One finds here and there individual cases where business is reported quiet and others where there is less activity than there was a year ago; but the business of the city as a whole is probably at least 15 per cent greater than it was a year ago. And it must be remembered that the record of last year was unprecedented, and showed great gains over the previous year.

It hardly seems possible that business can go forward at a pace that will continue to show such decided gains over the records of last year. The shock of the financial crisis of last fall was felt but mildly here it is true, in comparison to the effect in the East, but it was by no means a shock from which complete recovery may be looked for the moment there is easy money again. There are evidences to be found that point to a considerable prospective curtailment of business as a result of that financial trouble. Commercial paper dealers say that the supply of paper in February has not been over 60 per cent of what it was in February of last year. That indicates that the difficulties business-men experienced in negotiating loans have led to a shaping of their business so that it requires less capital, and that in most cases must mean a decreased volume.

The iron and steel situation continues to be the most unfavorable point in the outlook. The iron and steel trade felt in its full measure the effects of the financial crisis, for every case of suspended operations on affairs that are in progress or of the abandonment of new enterprises has been felt there. The output last year was on such an enormous scale, the production of pig-iron being the largest ever known, and exceeding 10,000,000 tons, that as soon as there was a falling off in orders the building up of stocks on hand was rapid. The most of the weakness, however, is in the steel-rail business. The pig iron situation has held fairly steady and the tone of the market is fairly satisfactory, but steel-rail producers have been slashing prices right and left. The price for steel rails went as low as $26.00 at Eastern mills, but by a recent combination the price has been restored to $30.00. The point that has caused the greatest embarrassment has been the slow collection from railways. Railroad companies generally have been deferring all payments that were possible. The annual report of the Illinois Steel company, which was made public by THE TRIBUNE during the week, gave an illustration in the great increase in bills receivable of how slow pay the railroads must be at present.

The stock markets have been slow and rather heavy during the week. Investors in railway securities are waiting for some show of actually accomplished work on the part of the Western Traffic Association. The adjustment of the details of the working plan of this association appears beset with many difficult questions, and there has as yet been little progress in the task that the public can see. Railroad earnings so far this year, however, are more satisfactory than was generally looked for, and a good deal of the improvement is unquestionably the result of the influence of the Western Traffic Association in maintaining rates.

A matter that was made a good deal of during the week was the engagement of $1,750,000 of gold for export to Germany. The price of sterling exchange barely reached a point that would make the exportation of gold profitable; but there were said to be particular conditions that made this particular shipment possible. Some looked at it as one of the direct results of our silver legislation, they believing there have been large importations of silver from Germany, and that this shipment of gold was in payment for it.

So far as the speculative produce markets are concerned there has been little change in the situation. The week has served to demonstrate, however, that in the face of unusually large receipts of wheat in the Northwest and Southwest the bears have been unable to create anything like a panic during their numerous raids. They have hammered and hammered, with the weather and the receipts in their favor, and the market has held steady within a range of a trifle over 2c. May closed precisely where it did the week before and cash wheat showed an improvement of 1@1½c. A large quantity of Oregon and Washington wheat has been received at St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, about 25 per cent of the wheat received at St. Louis being of that kind, the proportion at the other points being smaller, but still large enough to attract attention. The sharp and inquiry has been from the seaboard where there are practically no stocks at all, and Eastern millers have been buying freely. The professional speculators, the "scalpers," are about evenly divided as to the outlook, while the grain merchants, the men who handle the property and who are able to look beyond what this or that "plunger" is doing for the causes that influence the price of wheat, who regard the law of supply and demand, and whose views are based on a careful study of crop situation the world over, are almost unanimous in the belief that prices are to go very much higher. They differ only as to the time of the advance. Some believe that March will witness the beginning of the bulge while others hold that the sensational market will not develop until April. But that it will come they have no doubt. Corn has been quiet and easier under a heavy movement from the country. There has been little outside business, and prices have held within narrow limits. Should receipts hold up as they promise to do for some time yet, a further slight decline may be looked for, although the action of wheat will go far toward dictating the course of the price of corn. Provisions have been weak as the receipts have been extraordinarily large and the Government estimates that there are still 50,000,000 hogs in the hands of farmers in the country. This has had a tendency to discourage the numerous holders of pork that was bought at $12.00 or above, and some long lines, notably several held on foreign account, have been liquidated. It seems to be generally admitted that there can be no material advance in prices so long as the receipts continue as heavy as they have been for several weeks.

FINANCIAL.

The established rate for commercial paper is now 6 per cent, and there is but little variation either side of that rate. Occasionally some name of exceptional strength goes at a shade under 6 per cent, but there is not enough below that rate to cut much figure. In January this year the supply of paper was considerably larger than in January, 1890, and it was probably larger than in any preceding January. The market had for two months been pretty completely tied up owing to the money stringency, and it was natural when the pressure was taken off the rebound should carry the supply of paper to a point far beyond the average. By the end of January the extraordinary demands were about all taken care of so that the February market is a fair index to the commercial situation. The best informed dealers estimate the February supply of paper at not over 60 per cent of what it was a year ago. Paper is being liberally taken by the city banks and is also being sent both East and West in large amounts. The demand is equal to quickly absorbing all the good paper that is offered.

The footings of the New York bank statement, compared with a week ago, were as follows:

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Changes.
Loans	$397,802,000	$401,964,100 inc.	$4,162,100
Deposits	416,343,300	418,917,600 inc.	2,574,300
Circulation	3,407,100	3,534,400 inc.	127,300
Legal tend.	35,518,400	34,836,200 dec.	682,200
Specie	88,810,100	88,385,900 dec.	424,200
Reserve	124,328,500	123,222,100 dec.	1,106,400
Reserve req.	104,085,825	104,729,400 inc.	643,575
Surplus	24,242,675	18,492,700 dec.	1,749,975

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 14	Closing Feb 13
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	21½	21½	21½	21
Atchison	1,450	28⅜	27⅞	28	27¾
Am. Tobacco	600	100	100	100	......
Am. Sugar	5,670	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	75
Do pfd	425	88	87	87	88
C., B. & Q.	1,175	86	85¼	86	85⅞
Canada Southern	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51¼
Ches. & Ohio	320	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
Do 1st pfd	900	51½	51	51½	51¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	62
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	150	97¼	97¼	97¼	......
Chicago Gas	710	40¼	40	40⅛	40
D., L. & W.	515	138⅜	138	138⅜	138¾
Del. & Hud.	100	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137
Den. & Rio G.	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	......
Do pfd	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,050	44⅝	42⅝	43⅝	45¼
Erie pfd	100	53	53	53	53
Hocking Valley	200	27	26⅞	27	26⅞
Ill. Cent.	200	97	97	97	97
Jersey Cent.	100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116
K. & D. M. pfd	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Lake Shore	1,020	112	111⅞	112	111⅞
Louis. & Nash.	2,400	75	74⅝	75	74⅞
L., N. A. & C.	200	25	25	25	25½
Lead Trust	800	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛
Laclede Gas	100	17	17	17	17
Mo. Pacific	1,035	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅝
Manitoba	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	......
Manhattan	100	104	104	104	104
Mob. & Ohio	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Maryland Coal	100	16	16	16	......
Northwest	410	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	106⅛
New England	460	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	37⅝
Nor. Pac.	550	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛
Do pfd	1,600	72⅛	72	72⅛	71⅞
N. Y. Cent.	100	102⅛	102	102⅛	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	3,270	10⅞	10	10⅞	9⅞
Do pfd	1,510	39⅞	37⅛	38⅞	38⅝
Nor. Am. Co.	1,905	18⅞	17⅞	18	17⅞
Ogn. Impvt.	310	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	26½
Ont. & W.	800	17	16⅞	17	17
Pac. Mail	400	37⅛	37	37⅛	36⅞
Peo., D. & E.	400	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛
Rich. Terml.	4,360	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
Do pfd	200	75	74⅝	74⅞	......
Rock Island	1,485	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	69⅛
Rio G. Western	500	35⅞	35	35	......
St. Paul	4,100	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	54⅝
So. Pac.	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	......
Sugar Trust	300	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Silver B.	70,000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Texas Pac.	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Tenn. Coal	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36½
Union Pac.	1,620	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛
W. & L. E.	900	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞
Do pfd	310	72	72	72	72⅝
Wabash pfd	700	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
Western Union	238	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120	U. S. 4½s, reg.	101¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	120	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2 Bk Com. [illegible] 197¼	5000 NP 1st cp. 116
19 W Nat Bk. 101	12000 N Pac 3d cp. 110⅛@111
1000 A A S con 6s. 120	3000 NP 3d rg. 110
31000 Atch 4s. 78@78⅛	15000 NP con. 83⅛@84
10000 Atch reg. 78⅛	5000 N W sf 5s cp. 108
41000 Atch inc. 44⅛@44⅞	5000 NW sf 5s rg. 107
1000 BCR&N 1st. 95⅝	1000 NW con 5s. 138
40000 C&EI 1st. 114⅛	5000 Ohio S gm 4s. 63
13000 C&Erie inc. 28@28⅛	5000 OSL 6s. 101⅛
1000 CGL&C 1st. 90	5000 P&E inc. 21
2000 CBI&P 5s cp. 97@97⅛	1000 RT coll tr 5s. 74⅛
1000 CIStL&C 4s. 96½	30000 Rio G W 1st. 75@76⅛
3000 C&P 4th. 101½	5000 SL&AT 2d pfd. 105
2000 D&RG 4s. 82⅛	5000 SLAM C&E 1st. 100⅛
1000 FP cn gd 5s. 96⅛	3000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B. 112⅛
10000 FPM-PRD 5s. 102@102⅛	5000 SPM&M 1s-MO 6s. 113
3000 GH&SA 2d. 100	3000 SPM&M 1st Mt exts
3000 KyCen 1st 4s. 84	86⅛@87
20000 LNA&C con. 90⅛@90⅞	6000 S & W 1st. 98⅛
1000 MLS&W ex 5s. 99⅛	10000 Sou C inc. 84⅞
1000 M&SP 1st-C&PW 5s. 105⅛	5000 SP of C 1st cn 5s. 100⅛
10000 M&SP 1st-SMD. 113	5000 TC&R 6s-TD. 99⅛
8000 MK&T 1st. 78	15000 TP 2d inc. 32⅛
2000 MK&T 2d. 41⅛	3000 TAA&GT 1st. 106
1000 MetE 2d. 101⅛	5000 Un El 1st. 100
10000 M&E cn gtd. 137⅛	5000 Va M gm gt s. 89
1000 MU 6s. 105⅛	5000 WNY&P 1st. 100⅛
10000 NYC 1st cp. 127	27000 WNY&P 2d. 34⅛@34⅞
13000 NYO&W cn 5s. 96@96⅛	10000 W&LE lm. 94
6000 NY&P-C&I 6s. 87⅛@87⅛	

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 65c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mining quotations: Alice $1.45; Aspen, $5.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.95; Mexican, $2.25; Ontario, $39.00; Plymouth, $2.00; Savage, $3.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Yellow Jacket, $2.00.

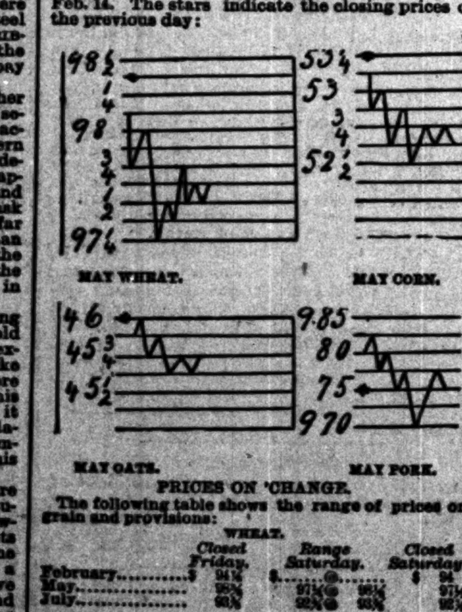
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.35; Bodie Consolidated, $1.25; Chollar, $2.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Crown Point, $1.60; Gould & Curry, $2.05; Hale & Norcross, $2.35; Mexican, $2.35; Mono, 60c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.30; Potosi, $4.25; Savage, $2.20; Sierra Nevada, $2.20; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $2.30; Commonwealth, 70c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 45c; North Belle Isle, 45c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.50; Atlantic, $15.50; Boston & Mont., $41.37½; Calumet & Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $17.00; Kearsarge, 12.00; Osceola, $37.00; Quincy, $95.00; Santa Fe Copper, $55.00; Tamarack, $145.00; Centennial Mining, $16.00; Butte & Boston Copper, $16.00.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets Saturday were easier and lower for grain, and higher for provisions. Grain was affected by liberal receipts and by the spring-like weather which blinded the bears to any and all bull arguments. The exports for the week from both coasts were almost double what they were during the previous week, and there was a good demand for cash wheat that absorbed about all the offerings here and induced holders of No. 2 red in store to demand and in some cases receive the full May price for their wheat. Provisions firmed up because of a marked falling off in the receipts and an improvement in the foreign and Eastern markets.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 14. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN.
MAY OATS. MAY PORK.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 94⅞	$....@....	$ 94
May	98⅝	97⅞@ 98⅛	97⅞
July	93⅞	92⅞@ 93⅛	92⅞
CORN.			
February	$ 51	$ 50⅞@ 51	$ 50⅞
May	53⅛	52⅞@ 53⅛	52⅞
July	52⅞	52⅛@ 52⅞	52⅛
OATS.			
May	$ 46	$ 45⅞@ 46	$ 45⅞
June	45⅞	45⅛@ 45⅞	45⅛
July	43	42⅞@	42⅞
MESS PORK.			
February	$ 9.35	$ 9.40 @....	$ 9.40
March	9.45	9.45 @ 9.47½	9.45
May	9.75	9.70 @ 9.85	9.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 5.57½	$ 5.55 @ 5.57½	$ 5.55
March	5.62½	5.62½@ 5.65	5.62½
May	5.85	5.82½@ 5.87½	5.85
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.60	$ 4.55 @....	$ 4.55
May	4.90	4.85 @ 4.92½	4.87½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 77⅛	$ 78⅞
No. 2 corn	....	29⅞	30⅛
No. 2 oats	....	21	20⅞
Mess pork	9.75	9.97½	......
Lard	5.82½	5.92½	......
Short ribs	4.70	4.80	......

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 9	15,652	221	61,429	7,310
Tuesday, Feb. 10	6,512	397	36,255	10,337
Wednesday, Feb. 11	11,397	292	49,229	8,045
Thursday, Feb. 12	10,938	192	42,429	11,052
Friday, Feb. 13	8,504	290	32,942	7,501
Saturday Feb. 14	2,500	100	16,000	1,500
Total last week	55,503	1,492	238,284	45,745
Previous week	51,718	1,012	245,644	48,100
Same week 1890	60,493	1,304	190,584	38,346
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 9	1,899	98	14,430	1,324
Tuesday, Feb. 10	3,618	62	12,453	3,354
Wednesday, Feb. 11	3,930	170	24,077	3,018
Thursday, Feb. 12	5,398	....	15,779	4,936
Friday, Feb. 13	4,483	210	13,495	4,914
Saturday, Feb. 14	1,500	....	4,000	500
Total last week	20,818	535	79,235	18,047
Previous week	20,592	273	78,524	20,041
Same week 1890	29,786	447	71,053	14,800

Exporters forwarded 535 car-loads of export cattle from Chicago last week, against 311 cars the corresponding week a year ago. Nels Morris shipped 174 cars, against 64 cars a year ago. Goldsmith shipped 96 cars, against 43 cars a year ago.

This week's receipts are estimated at 58,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs and 50,000 sheep, against 53,328 cattle, 137,904 hogs, and 33,039 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 61,429 hogs, 15,652 cattle, and 7,310 sheep one week ago, 28,912 hogs, 44,218 cattle, and 7,236 sheep one year ago.

The Lenten season is apt to have some effect upon the Eastern demand for live stock the coming week, in fact some of the New York and Boston orders for hogs were curtailled the last two days of the last week.

Cudahy purchased 2,600 hogs in Kansas City the last week for his Milwaukee house. Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Chicago packers bought hogs in Kansas City the last week.

G. H. Hammand & Co. shipped 420 cars of "beef" cattle from Chicago last week. A year ago the Hammand cattle were included in the reported shipments, but since May 1, 1890, they are counted as if slaughtered in Chicago, being left out of the shipments.

While the receipts of cattle at Chicago last week were 5,000 smaller than a year ago the shipments of "market" and "export" from Chicago to the East were larger than a year ago.

Fitzsimmons, the prize-fighter, was around the yards Saturday taking in the sights. The usual crowd trooped at his heels as he made the rounds.

A lot of 207 pigs, averaging 108 lbs, sold Saturday at $2.50 and several hundred averaging 95@100 lbs sold at $2.75@3.00. They were from Kansas City and Omaha principally.

Only seven of the twelve packers bought hogs Saturday. Armour & Co. purchased 7,400; Anglo-American Packing company, 706; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 1,800; J. Cudahy, 1,300; International Packing company, 487; Swift & Co., 2,500; Underwood & Co., 1,048. Chicago packers purchased 160,586 hogs the last week. Armour secured 48,200; Swift, 25,300; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 17,820; Anglo-American, 15,618; Cudahy, 12,700; International, 11,073; Underwood, 9,229; Allerton, 4,543; Moran & Healy, 3,475; Lipton, 7,504; Jones & Stiles, 2,024; and Hately, 3,100.

Receipts last week at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis aggregated 87,300 cattle, 354,700 hogs, and 59,500 sheep, against 89,500 cattle, 380,800 hogs, and 67,800 sheep the previous week, and 95,400 cattle, 237,000 hogs, and 51,000 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Saturday's cattle market was active to the extent of the offerings, and prices ruled firm at the recent advance in values. Steers averaging 1,040@1,343 lbs sold at $3.70@4.85. Four loads of distillery fed steers, averaging 1,280 lbs, sold at $4.70, and 20 head of 1,399-lb "still" stags at $4.50. Native cows sold at $1.50@3.50, bulk at $2.65@3.00. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@3.65, largely at $3.00@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.55@5.75
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.75@5.50
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.15@4.70
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.15
Best native cows and heifers	3.15@3.50
Good native cows and heifers	2.75@3.10
Inferior to fair cows	1.80@2.95
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.40@2.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.85
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@6.50

HOGS—Receipts were somewhat below expectations, being 22,000 smaller than the previous Saturday. The market opened strong, and sales were at 5@10c advance. Five of the regular packers were out of the market entirely. Only 2,500 hogs remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.35@3.75; bulk at $3.55@3.70; mixed at $3.35@3.70; bulk at $3.50@3.65; light at $3.35@3.65; bulk at $3.50@3.60. Pigs, $2.60@3.40.

SHEEP—Offerings were light and the demand good. Values ruled firm. A lot of 144-lb sheep sold at $6.10, and Westerns averaging 96@125-lbs sold at $4.50@5.30. Lambs quotable at $5.25@6.10.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; market active, with steers strong; butcher stock 5@10c higher; feeders active and strong; others slow and unchanged; fancy 1,400@1,650-lb steers, of which there are light receipts, are quoted at $4.50@5.30; prime 1,300@1,475-lb steers at $3.90@4.65; fair to good 1,050@1,250-lb steers at $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; market opened active and 5c higher, closing flat with advance entirely lost; range, $3.00@3.50; bulk, $3.25@3.30; light, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.25@3.50; mixed, $3.25@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,061; market active and firm; natives, $2.75@4.60; Westerns, $2.50@4.60.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 500. Market steady; good to fancy natives, $4.60@5.20; fair to good natives, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.40; Texas and Indians, $2.20@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900. Market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed grades, $3.25@3.55; light, fair to best, $3.30@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.20.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,040; shipments, 1,050. Market quiet; steers higher; cows lower; steers, $3.60@5.25; cows, $2.20@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,270; shipments, 2,100. Market strong to 5c higher; all grades, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 970; shipments, 680. Market steady and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 14.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; 15c higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 250. Stockers 10c better. Poor cattle a glut.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork Holders offer freely; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and February, 29s 9d, dull; March and April, 30s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 10s 6d, firm. Corn—Holders offer freely; spot and February, 5s 4¾d, steady; March, 5s 3½d, steady; April, 5s 2¾d, steady.

COTTON—Spot weak and inactive; middling, 4 15-16d. Sales 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,400 American. Futures closed easy. American middling, low middling clause, February, 4 56-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 56-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 57-64@3 58-64d; April and May, 4 62-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 2-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 5-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 7-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 6@5 7-64d; September and October, 5 4-64@5 5-64d.

New York, Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Receipts, 28,543 pkgs; exports, 1,749 brls, 18,247 sacks; dull, unchanged; sales, 15,200 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 24,600 bu; exports, 16,694 bu; sales, 1,472,000 bu futures, none spot. Spot market dull, ¼c lower, weak; No. 2 red, $1.11¼ elevator, $1.12¾ afloat, $1.12@1.12¾ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.04@1.04½; No. 1 Northern, $1.17¼; No. 1 hard, $1.20. Options, more freely offered on increasing receipts at the West, closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline; No. 2 red, February, closing at $1.11; March, $1.11¼@1.12, closing at $1.10¾; May, $1.06⅞@1.07⅛, closing at $1.06⅞; June, closing at $1.04⅞; July, $1.00⅞@1.00⅞, closing at $1.00⅞; August, 96⅞c, closing at 96⅞c; September, closing at 96c; December, 97⅞@97⅞c, closing at 97⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 25,350 bu; exports, 6,083 bu; sales, 272,000 bu futures, 13,000 bu spot; spot, market dull, lower; No. 2, 63c, elevator; 64c, afloat; ungraded mixed, 62¾@64½c; steamer mixed, 62¾@63¾c; options depressed on freer interior movements and closed easy at ⅛@⅜c decline; February, 62¾c; March, 61¾c; May, 59¾@59⅞c, closing at 59⅞c; June, 58⅞c; July, 58⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 65,000; exports, 114; sales, 70,000 futures, 54,000 spot. Spot market dull, unchanged; options dull and easier; February, 52⅜c; May, 51⅜@51⅞c, closing at 51⅞c; spot No. 2 white, 52⅞@53c; mixed Western, 51@54c; white do, 53@63c; No. 2 Chicago, 54c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points up, closed firm 5@10 up; sales, 10,250 bags, including February, 17.10c; March, 16.85c; April, 16.60@16.65c; May, 16.35@16.40c; June, 16.20c; July, 15.75c; September, 15.10c; spot Rio quiet, firm; fair cargoes, 19⅞@19¾c; No. 7, 17⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; firm; refined, quiet; C, 5 3-16@5⅜c; extra C, 5⅜@5⅝c; white extra C, 5 9-16@5⅝c; yellow, 5 1-16@5 3-16c; off A, 5 9-16@5 13-16c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; crude in barrels, Parkers, $7.10; do in bulk, $4.55; refined, all ports, $7.25@7.50; do in bulk, $4.95.

EGGS—Quiet, steady; Western, 18¾@18⅞c; receipts, 6,170 packages.

BUTTER—Good demand; firm; Western dairy, 11@20c; do creamery, 17@27½c; do factory, 10@20c; Elgin, 28@28½c.

CHEESE—Buoyant, good demand; light skims 5@8¼c; Ohio flats, 7¼@10¼c.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 26@28c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 20@22c; factory choice, 18@19c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@24c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 9½@10c; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 21c; New York, fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 20c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 21c; Western firsts, 20@21c; Michigan choice, 21c; Southern choice, 20c.

CORN—Quiet; shipping price 66¾@67c for Chicago No. 2 yellow; country yellow, 66½c; high mixed spot, 66½c; steamer yellow, 66½c; steamer, 65¾c; good no grade, 63@64½c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Moving slow, with prices rather firmer; Chicago No. 2 whites, to ship, 56½c, and 55½c for No. 3 white; Minneapolis No. 2 whites to ship, 56c; clipped oats to arrive are selling at 57@58½c; fancy clipped spot, 57⅛@58½c; No. 2 white, 56½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@54½c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened weaker today and ruled dull throughout the session. There were scarcely any trades made except in wheat on track and May No. 1 Northern up to noon. The first sales in May were made ⅛c off from yesterday's closing prices, and dropped late in the forenoon to 96⅛c from the opening. The receipts here for this week were about double those of last week and will show an increase for the week of from 90,000 to 100,000 bu. The only dealing in futures was done in May No. 1 Northern. It opened at 96⅛c, selling in small lots, and dropped ⅛c in the next trace. The upward tendency continued until it reached 96c. It remained steady at that figure until the close. No. 1 Northern wheat on track sold at 93c. There was no trading in other cash wheat. Cars on track—Wheat, 52.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,619 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened ⅛@⅜c lower and fluctuated within small fractions throughout the session, closing steady at ⅛c below yesterday's last figures; No. 2 cash, 96@96¼c; May, 97⅛@98⅛c, closing at 97⅞@97⅞c; July, 87⅞@88⅛c, closing at 88⅛c bid. Corn opened ⅛c lower and ruled quiet but steady to the close, which was ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 cash, 49⅞@50c; May, 50⅛@50⅜c, closing at 50⅛c asked; July, 50⅛@51c, closing at 50⅞c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 45⅛@46⅛c; May closed at 45⅞c bid.

PROVISIONS—Firm but quiet. Pork, $9.75. Lard, $5.45@5.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $4.00; longs and ribs, $4.65@4.70; short clear, $4.75@4.80. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.50; longs and ribs, $5.20@5.25; short clear, $5.25@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14.—WHEAT—Holders of spot wheat wanted higher prices for it this morning, and they first held for 94c, but failing to get that they took 93½c for the run of straight country No. 1 Northern. A few choice lots sold above, and a few thin lots sold below. Then a break came in the general markets for spot and futures, and 93c was about the basis for No. 1 Northern, all other qualities being based in prices on No. 1 Northern. Local millers and shipping millers took the good grain. Poor lots were hard to sell, with buyers indifferent. Receipts, 203 cars; shipments, 41 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February, 94c; on track, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, February and March, 96½c; May, 94⅞c; on track, 93c; No. 2 Northern, February, 91c; on track, 91@91½c; July closed at 96c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat market dull and ¼c lower; No. 2 red, February, $1.03½; March, $1.04@1.04¼; April, $1.05½@1.06; May $1.05½@1.06. Corn—Options weak and lower; local car-lots quiet; No. 3 mixed, track, 61c; steamer No. 2 mixed, export elevator, 61½c; No. 2 mixed, February, 61@61½c; March, 61@61½c; April, 61@61½c; May, 59@59½c. Oats steady, but local trade demand light and little speculation; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 white, 53½c, do choice, 54c; do clipped, 55@55½c; No. 2 white, February, 52⅞@53c; March, 52⅞@53c; April, 53¼@53⅞c; May, 53¾@53⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 28,100 bu; oats, 6,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower; cash and February, $1.00½; May, $1.01¾; July, 93¾c; August, 90½c. Corn quiet; cash, 53½c; May, 53½c. Oats quiet; cash, 47c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, firm; cash, February, and March, $4.57½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 22,918 bu; clover-seed, 171 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,202 bu; corn, 4,600 bu; oats, 400 bu; clover-seed, 1,430 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, 1.03⅛@1.03¼; May, $1.05@1.05¼. Corn—Western quiet; mixed, spot and February, 60¾@60⅞c; May, 58¾@58⅞c; steamer, 60⅛c. Oats—Steady; Western white, 51@52c; do mixed, 50@51c; graded No. 2 white, 51½c; do do mixed, 50c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 23,702 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Corn active; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 48@48½c; No. 4, 47c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44⅛@44⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 57,800 bu; oats, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 23,500 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.05½. Corn—No. 2, 58c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 37c.

Nebraska Knights of Labor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor is in session in this city. The following officers have been elected: Master Workman, W. H. Deck of Saunders County; Worthy Foreman, Mrs. Rosa Wood, Omaha; Financial and Recording Secretary, Anson H. Bigelow, Greeley Center; Treasurer, James E. Hudson, Beatrice; Executive Board, C. W. Miller, South Omaha; George W. Blake, Lincoln; G. M. Houck, Holdrege. The official reports show the order to be progressing well all over the State. Grand Master Powderly and Grand Worthy Foreman Wheat are guests of the State Assembly.

Took Two Ounces of Laudanum.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Last evening Thomas Dawson took two ounces of laudanum. He vigorously resisted taking an emetic, but six men overpowered him and forced him to take it. His young wife left him two months ago. She is at Jacksonville, Ill., with her children. Dawson may recover, but he threatens to take poison again or shoot himself.

Franco-American Food Co's.
FRENCH

TRADE MARK
ON ALL LABELS
SOUPS.
"Exquisite in flavor."—Marion Harland.
Ready for use, save warming.
Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans.
SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 238 Jay-st. a dark bay horse, with crooked hind legs and white right hind fetlock, and scar on the left breast; weight 1,150 pounds; and top side-spring buggy; strayed from the above number.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN OAK AND Bellevue-place, Saturday morning, small silver watch. Finder will kindly return to 322 North State-st. and receive reward.

LOST—IN CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE LOBBY, Saturday matinee, a lady's solitaire diamond ring. Finder please return to cashier of J. V. Farwell & Co. and receive reward of $25.

LOST—GOLD-LACE BRACELET—SUNDAY NOON on Adams-st., between Ashland-blvd. and Loomis-st. Return to 499 Adams-st. and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. I. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF steady habits in hardware store; well experienced with stoves and gasoline stoves; good references. Address W 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, RELIABLE young man as bookkeeper or assistant; references given. Address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER EMployed during the day would like evening work. Address D 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK JUNior; best of city references. D 103, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STATIONARY ENgineer. Address F. LEWIS, Manheim, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do up-stairs work and sewing, or take care of growing children; willing and obliging. 3923 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WISHES a place doing general housework in a respectable family; the North Side preferred. The best of references given. Call 310 Mohawk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT German girls. Good references. Call in store, 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR IRISH GIRLS to do general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSECLEANING OR laundry work in private family by colored woman. Inquire 2960 Dearborn-st., first flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20 years old, living with parents, to do light city billing; wages $5 to commence. W 166, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as salesman to handle a line of ladies' stockinette jackets and boys' stockinette suits and other garments for the Chicago and Western market; must be thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade. Address A W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED WINDOW-dresser for clothing and furnishing-goods store in Peoria, Ill.; must also be a salesman. Apply on Tuesday only, between 10:30 and 12:30, at 244 Jackson.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL LOTS near site of the Grant Locomotive Works; big commissions paid to good men. GEO. G. NEWBURY and J. ALMON AUSTIN, Agents, 154 La Salle-st.

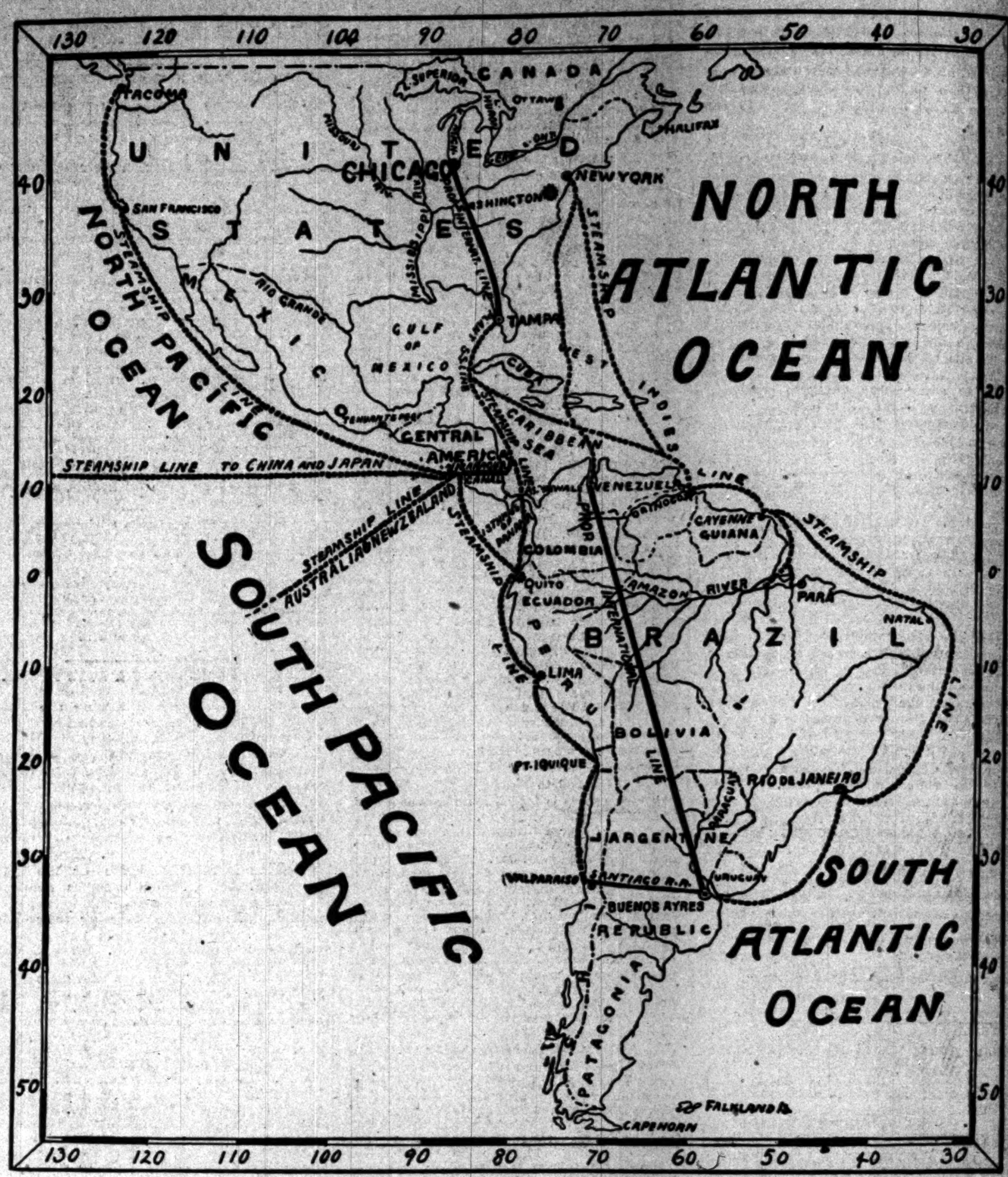
Trades.

WANTED—ABOUT TWENTY EXPERIENCED furniture upholsterers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—A FOREMAN IN lasting team, on fine work. Goodyear, and machine sewed. Apply C. H. FARGO & CO., 113 Market-st.

THE GRAND POSSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY POLICY.

Map of the Countries to Which It Chiefly Relates—Their Commerce With the United States and the World.



Distances from Chicago—	Miles.
To Tampa, Fla.	1,009
To Cuba	1,280
To Aspinwall	2,330
To mouth Nicaragua Canal	2,180
To mouth Orinoco River	2,860
To Caracas	2,585
To Buenos Ayres	5,710

Distances from—	Miles.
San Francisco to Nicaragua Canal	2,850
New York to Cuba	1,250
New York to Aspinwall	2,200
New York to Para	3,500
New York to Rio de Janeiro	6,730

[From Chicago to Para and Rio de Janeiro about the same as from New York.]

The accompanying map represents the principal geographical features in the commercial domain that is included in the imperial scheme which Mr. Blaine has laid before the American people, and in which he invites them to coöperate. It comprises the whole of the new world, with perhaps the temporary exception of that part of the continent which lies to the north of us, and takes in for the not distant future the trade of Australia and New Zealand in the Southern Hemisphere and that of China and Japan across the broad Pacific. It is proposed to bring the whole of this vast expanse of territory into satisfactory arrangements for reciprocal trade with the United States by which they will agree to exchange their surplus non-competitive productions for our own.

A glance at the map is sufficient to show that Chicago occupies a commanding position in the scheme. This city is a natural focus for a large part of the interchangeof commodities that will be made under the agreements to be made with a long list of States in which Brazil stands at the head by virtue of having taken time by the forelock, and set an example for the rest to follow. There can be no doubt that the people of this city, and those who send their business here, will be among the largest beneficiaries of this colossal plan of obtaining the best results of commercial intercourse with the minimum of evil by eliminating as far as possible the effects of disastrous competition, such as must ensue from the free trade with Europe that is talked of by those who oppose the Blaine plan.

The following table shows the imports of the United States and our exports to each of the countries named, for the fiscal year ending with last June. The only exception to this is Mexico, the figures for which include only the ocean trade, that by land conveyance across the border not having been reported to the Department at Washington:

	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Republic	$ 5,401,697	$ 3,887,477
Bolivia	30	11,002
Brazil	59,318,756	11,972,211
Chile	3,183,249	3,226,364
Costa Rica	1,676,711	1,126,170
Guatemala	2,281,681	1,345,719
Honduras	984,404	552,024
Nicaragua	1,655,690	1,373,019
Salvador	1,453,958	899,546
Colombia	3,575,253	2,585,828
Ecuador	535,060	715,208
British Guiana	4,326,975	2,106,345
French Guiana	17,647	160,933
Dutch Guiana	574,114	279,519
British Honduras	186,881	354,468
Mexico	22,690,915	13,285,287
Peru	351,695	1,427,301
Porto Rico	4,053,626	2,297,538
Uraguay	1,754,903	3,351,874

	Imports.	Exports.
Venezuela	10,966,765	4,028,583
Danish West Indies	588,739	794,273
French West Indies	128,907	1,702,612
British West Indies	14,865,018	8,288,786
Dutch West Indies	194,036	654,312
Hayti	2,421,221	5,335,068
San Domingo	1,951,013	950,217
Cuba	53,801,591	13,084,415
Total America	$198,940,575	$ 90,866,108
China	16,260,471	2,946,209
Hongkong	969,745	4,439,153
Japan	21,103,324	5,232,643
Hawaiian Islands	12,313,908	4,711,417
British possessions Australia	4,277,676	11,266,484
Total in Asia and Australia	$ 54,925,124	$ 28,595,906
Grand total	253,865,699	119,462,009
Balance against U. S.		134,403,690

The following table shows the population and total foreign trade of the countries named for the latest year reported in each case. The figures are not all for the same period, but are sufficiently near to 1890 to permit an intelligent comparison with the first table:

Country.	Population.	Exports.	Imports.
Argentine	4,046,654	$ 101,957,400	$ 133,084,900
Bolivia	2,300,000	9,000,000	6,000,000
Brazil	14,002,335	191,330,000	141,000,000
Chile	2,666,000	55,550,000	46,150,000
Costa Rica	205,730	4,285,000	3,900,000
Guatemala	1,427,000	7,240,000	5,460,000
Honduras	432,000	2,700,000	not stated
Nicaragua	400,000	1,522,000	2,146,000
Salvador	664,513	6,707,000	4,076,400
Colombia	3,878,000	13,335,000	8,515,000
Ecuador	1,005,000	7,285,000	8,253,000
British Guiana	278,477	10,125,000	7,530,000
French Guiana	21,000	....	....
Dutch Guiana	15,534	500,000	1,500,000
British Honduras	27,452	1,065,000	1,032,000
Mexico	11,388,664	60,158,423	44,500,000
Peru	3,000,000	6,660,000	6,060,000
Porto Rico	300,000	11,012,000	10,995,000

Country.	Population.	Exports.	Imports.
Uruguay	614,257	$ 28,000,000	$ 29,477,000
Venezuela	2,234,385	16,900,000	15,800,000
Dutch W. I.	103,000	1,607,000	3,185,000
French W. I.	183,000	4,300,000	2,840,000
British W. I.	1,255,000	30,800,000	28,670,000
Hayti	960,000	8,150,000	5,500,000
San Domingo	610,000	2,521,000	1,923,000
Cuba	1,510,000	29,280,000	12,620,000
Paraguay	330,000	1,450,000	1,750,000
Total America	53,858,001	$ 613,947,823	$ 532,357,300
China	404,180,000	103,950,000	140,400,000
Hongkong	215,000	12,967,000	28,060,000
Japan	39,069,000	64,891,000	65,416,000
Hawaii	81,000	11,631,000	4,541,000
Australia	3,666,050	284,150,000	320,600,000
Grand total	501,069,051	$1,091,036,823	$1,091,364,300

The figures are instructive. A comparison will indicate pretty closely the possibilities that will open up to the people of the United States by the formation of reciprocal trade relations with other countries. But the mere figures themselves do not tell the whole story. It is legitimate to expect that within a short time our imports from these countries would bedoubled and our exports thither fully quadrupled, making the volume of the two approximately equal. The value of such an expansion of our facilities for increased trade cannot well be overestimated.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING Tribune routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—3 RELIABLE MEN FOR STEADY and well-paying positions; experienced solicitors preferred. Address A V 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS. DROP ALL TRASH. $7 up daily. Circulars free. T. JONES, 7 Murray-st., New York.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO DO WRITING at home. Inclose 10c for 100-page book with particulars to J. H. WOODBURY, Station E, N. Y. City.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN SMALL family. 3225 Groveland-av.

WANTED—293 WEST MONROE-ST.—GIRL FOR kitchen and dining-room. No washing. Wages $3. References.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHING, and ironing, at 3961 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no children. Call Flat C, 2952 Cottage Grove-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER AT 240 Wabash-av., Room 21.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS AND GENERAL AGENTS for "Both Sides of the Tariff Question by the World's Leading Men" of each party; Gladstone, Blaine, Mills, McKinley, Sherman, Morrill, Breckinridge, Carnegie, and a dozen others, with portraits, biographies, and autographs; the book is just from the press and selling like wildfire; highest terms to good agents; send 25 cents for outfit. PENISTON & CO., 338 Broadway, New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

WANTED—DENTIST—A GOOD OPERATOR; must be a good gold-filler not less than 25 years of age. Address DR. J. H. CHASE, 615 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one life-size crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces free.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—MUST HAVE $800 TO $1,000; HALF interest in good business; profits $3,500 a year. Address A 143, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 135 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE AT THE magnificent mansion, No. 623 West Jackson-boulevard, this day (Monday), Feb. 16, at 10:30 sharp a. m. The above house was furnished a few months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars and comprises some of the choicest furniture money could procure—viz.: Handsome parlor suits covered in brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, massive bedroom suits in oak and cherry, a magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, carpets, dining-room furniture, extension tables, writing-desks, sideboard, and a grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters, including a large quantity of fine bric-a-brac, bronzes, and parlor cabinets, and other things too numerous to enumerate. All of the goods will be sold positively today at 10:30 sharp a. m. without limit or reserve, rain or shine. House open morning of sale 9 o'clock a. m.; catalogue on hand.
PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS.
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. 21 Park-av.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 200 miles. 381 to 385 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 16-room house on Wabash-av., near 12th-st. Inquire 906 Tacoma Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 137, Tribune office.

EUROPEAN AGENCY—A FIRM OF LONDON merchants long connected with American trade are open to arrange for agency of a good American house, produce or manufactures; first-class references given and required. Address C. M. 316, MESSRS. DEACON & CO., Leadenhall-st., London, England.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH bar, centrally located, square from Court-House; average daily receipts $130.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY IN THE CITY. McDONOUGH, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN with $5,000 or $10,000 to invest in an established manufacturing business; no debts, but wish to increase amount of business; pays from 100 to 300 per cent profit; strictest investigation solicited. Address D 102, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 28 W. Adams-st.

WEARING APPAREL.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

CHEVIOTS IN BLUE AND BLACK; CHEVIOTS in new shade of green; Scotch goods in lots of new designs; all our own importations.
DAVIS BROS.
48 South Clark-st., near Sherman House.

DRESS SUITS ARE A GREAT SPECIALTY WITH us. DAVIS BROS., 48 Clark-st.

FULL DRESS SUITS, BOX SACK SUITS, AND Prince Albert suits require a skillful and tasty cutter of experience; we pay one who understands the above, and spare no pains to please; our assortment to select from is enormous and very choice.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

IF YOUR TAILOR CANNOT FIT AND PLEASE you try us. We will appreciate your patronage and do all within reason to hold it. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

MIXED DARK SUITINGS IN ALL THE LATEST styles; pantaloon stripes in all the newest designs; Kersey overcoatings in the new shades, beautiful melton overcoatings, to please everyone.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR FULL SPRING LINE COMPLETE SUITings and overcoatings; prices as low as we can combne first-class workmanship and fine-fitting stylish garments.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR BEAUTIFUL SOFT-ROLL GARMENTS ARE perfect; we know how to fit them so that they will hang with elegance and taste.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR TRADE HAS BEEN BUILT UP ON OUR reputation for turning out first-class fitting, stylish garments. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

SILK VESTINGS—AN ELEGANT ARRAY OF PATterns.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 Clark-st.

TRY US; OUR REPUTATION FOR TURNING out first-class garments is established.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

WE CATER TO THE WANTS OF STYLISH dressers; we are lower in price than other first-class houses; try us.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

WE ASK MODERATE PRICES; OUR FITS ARE stylish; our garments are made by skillful tailors only. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

25 NEW PATTERNS OF SCOTCH SUITINGS just received.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,173.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 207 TO 209 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Superior facilities for storing furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing and shipping. Tel. 501. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,231.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,318. S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

...Y POLICY.
...States and

...e imperial scheme ... of the new world, ... distant future the ... proposed to bring ... ich they will agree ... natural focus for ... tes in which Brazil ... e no doubt that the ... taining the best re... ion, such as must ... fiscal year ending ... veyance across the ... in each case. The ... ople of the United ... he whole story. It ... her fully quadru... ade cannot well be

...PAREL. ...S, 15 CENTS A LINE. ... BLACK; CHEVIOTS ... tch goods in lots of ... DAVIS BROS., ...ar Sherman House. ... SPECIALTY WITH ... SACK SUITS, AND ... DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st. ... ALL THE LATEST ... DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st. ... COMPLETE SUIT ... DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st. ... DAVIS BROS., 48 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 LA Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.

WABASH-AV., n. of 18th-st., 25 ft., frame improvements.
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25 feet, with elegant improvements.
WABASH-AV., near 12d-st., 50 ft., frame improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 26½ ft., with stone-front improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20 ft., with frame improvements.
INDIANA-AV., near 37th-st., 10-room stone-front, $...
CALUMET-AV., near 33d-st., beautiful modern green stone-front, $16,000.
CALUMET-AV., near 34th-st., good brick house, 27½ ft. lot, $11,000.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., modern brick, 25 ft., $11,000.
VERNON-AV., No. 3600, 10-room brick, in good order, 25 ft., cheap.
VERNON-AV., near 33d-st., strictly modern brick, large lot, $15,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern house, $6,500.
JOHNSON-PL., near 38th-st., 10-room brick with barn, lot 20x120, $4,500.
LANGLEY-AV., near 40th-st., modern detached stone-front, lot 25x150, $8,500.
ROSALIE-CT., near 59th-st., modern frame, stone foundation, lot 30x118, east front.
31ST-ST., Nos. 231 and 233, near Archer-av., 50 ft., with brick and frame improvements.

SOUTH SIDE VACANT.

MICHIGAN-AV., 45 ft., near 24th-st.; cheap.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 40 ft near 32d-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., near 57th-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., east front, bet. 60th and 61st-sts.
GREENWOOD-AV., corner 44th, 97x155.
EVANS-AV., corner 49th, 50x125 ft.
VINCENNES-AV., corner 40th, 75x110 ft.
DREXEL-BLVD., south of 42d, 35 ft.; cheap.
HARVARD-ST., corner 67th, 40x180 ft.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

STATE-ST., near 50th, 35 ft.; east front; with frame improvements.
STATE-ST., north of 29th, 50 ft., with modern pressed-brick building.
STATE-ST., east front, near 49th-st.; vacant.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 45th, 50x130 ft.; west front.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th, 75x180 ft.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 42½ ft., with 4-story improvements; well rented.
ELDRIDGE-COURT, near State-st., 30 ft., with brick improvements; well rented.

WEST SIDE.

WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, modern 10-room brick houses, only $4,800, on easy terms.
PARK-AV., near Hoyne, first-class 10-room brick, with frame barn; lot 30x125 ft.; a great bargain at $7,500.
SEELEY-AV., near Madison-st., modern brick house, $5,500.
SOUTH PEORIA-ST., Nos. 217 and 219, stone-front flat building, cheap.
LEAVITT-ST., near Ogden-av., 2-story and cellar brick house, only $4,000.
CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, only $3,000; terms to suit.
ARTESIAN-AV., 48 ft., with cottage, only $3,500.
CARPENTER-ST., near Indiana, 42 feet, partially improved.

WEST SIDE—VACANT.

CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, at $800.
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, $1,400.
WASHINGTON-BLVD., cor. Sacramento-av., 48x120 ft.
WARREN-AV., cor. Sacramento, 40x120 ft.
TAYLOR-ST., cor. Winchester-av., and Taylor-st., cor. Robey-st., corner and inside lots, cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125, ONLY $750 EACH; NEAR cor. 77th and Stony Island-av.

Modern frame house and lot, 77th and Stony Island-av.; monthly payments; bargain; s. w. cor. 77th and Kimbark-av.; this is only four blocks from main entrance to World's Fair.

Lots, $350 each, Garfield and Central Park-av.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE APARTMENT BUILDING; $30,000. 35TH AND LAKE-AV.

Lot on W. 12th-st., near Union, a bargain; only $5,500 $2,000 cash.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES along the line of the new Illinois Central and new Northern Pacific R. R., in sec. 30, Oak Park-av. and 22d-st.
60 lots on Hawthorne-st., near new Ill. Cent. depot and new Driving Park.
15 lots on W. 48th-st., between the Grant Locomotive Works and Hawthorne station.
Lots and acres at Riverside—600 feet fronting the park—at a bargain.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FEW SHARES IN SYNDICATE; NOT much money needed; lots 40 per cent below market value. Address V 119, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A very nice 3-story and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 28th-st., near Michigan-boulevard, all in perfect order; with the furniture, which is choice, or without.
Any one in want of a real good, comfortable home to go right into at a bargain apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., near 31st-st., elegant modern green stone front house, $16,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., near 50th, 35 feet, with frame improvements; east front; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LATEST STYLE MODern dwelling, 12 rooms, in one of the finest locations on the South Side; price, $11,500; this is a good opportunity to purchase as the owner is very anxious to sell. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., corner north of 31st-st., 100x125; light on 3 sides; a fine location for an apartment building; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25x168, with first-class 3-story and basement stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x120 ft., with frame improvement; cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 26½ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 31st-st., 25x168, with basement brick house. Bargain.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 42½ ft., with 4-story brick improvement.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT with house-furniture or unfurnished; cozy, clean, suitable for newly married couple; six rooms, water, sewer, cheap; easy terms. Call 664 32d-st., City.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 1399 BONNEY-AV.—
A new two-story brick, 7-room residence, detached; has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, china-closets, and pantry on first floor; three large bedrooms and alcove, bath room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor; large bay-window; finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel with dump grate; oak staircase; cathedral glass transoms; sanitary plumbing.
LOT EAST FRONT, 48X125.
PRICE ONLY $3,300.
Street is macadamized.
We will sell this property to a reliable party on THE REMARKABLY EASY TERMS of $250 cash and balance at the rate of $30 PER MONTH.
Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own and hereafter save the money you are now paying to landlords.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., 6 fine lots, each 25x150 feet, near Sacramento-av.; streets paved and improvements in; only $1,400 each. Also, lots on CARROLL-AV., in same neighborhood, at only $800 each; cheapest lots in the market; easy terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AN ELEGANT CORner, 99½x125 feet, on the southwest corner of West Adams and Laflin-sts.; price, $230 per foot. This will make the finest-paying flat corner in the city when built up. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS—
51x200 ft. on Ogden-av., 1 block east of Douglas Park; can be improved to pay 20 per cent on price. 40 ft. on Ogden-av., near Van Buren-st.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON TRUMBULL-AV., NEAR 24th, Lawndale; price $500 per lot, ¼ down, balance one and two years; below the market. WILLMARTH & MITCHELL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $5,500; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
217 AND 219 S. PEORIA-ST., double flat building, 2 flats in each; well rented; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST., NEAR INDIANA, 42x116 ft., with brick house; suitable for factory. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, 2-story brick store, with deep lot; $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, near Albany-av., new 10-room brick houses, modern, with all conveniences, including furnace; price $4,800.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOR SALE—
Comfortable home, PARK-AV., near Hoyne, 10-room brick house, in first-class order, with frame barn; lot 30x125, at $7,500. Investigate.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV., frame house and lot, only $2,200. Carroll-av., near Leavitt, 2-story brick, only $4,500. 87 Dearborn-st. J. L. BENNETT & CO.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 105 feet deep; 15 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $850 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK, ON LONG LEASE, ... Kinzie, near N. W. R. R. depot; rents for $1,800 per year now and will rent for more May 1; can be bought cheap. Call for particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 125 La Salle-st., Washington and Halsted.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 9-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—342 LA SALLE-AV., GRAY STONE gothic front; one of the best and most convenient residences on the street. Address, on premises, S. SHACKFORD.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT building paying over 8 per cent net; $95,000. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR—50 FT. ON ST. LAWrence-av., 200 ft. south of 71st; $39; this is a bargain. CLARK & SEATON, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
ROSALIE-COURT, 1 block from Jackson Park and I. C. R. R. Station, modern frame house, with stone basement; lot 30x118; bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE HOUSE 13 rooms, all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; well located, at Hyde Park; must be sold. See W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL LOT ON S. W. corner Kimbark-av. and 57th-st.; this is only four blocks west of main entrance to Jackson Park; alley inside and rear; is splendid location for apartment or hotel building; low price for a quick sale.

W. A. PRIDMORE. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the race track, 50x130 feet.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50 feet north of 46th-st.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—98.9X150 FT., WEST FRONT, ON LEXington-av., between 55th and 56th-sts., at a great bargain; must be sold this week. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.: SNAP.
Near 79th-st., 25 to 75 feet, n. e. front; $38.
Elizabeth-av., north of 79th, 40 feet; $22.50.
Central-av., cor. 77th, 75 feet; big snap; $30.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING THE FEW REmaining lots in our subdivision located at the intersection of 95th and Halsted-sts., two great thoroughfares, at less than acre prices to close them out; electric street railway about to be built on 95th-st.; city street railway about to be extended south on Halsted-st.; buy quickly before they are gone. WALDEN & MULVANE, Owners, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 THREE-STORY FRAME FLAT houses, new, on Emerald-av., near 52d-st.; $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance in small monthly payments. UNITED STATES LOAN SYNDICATE, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, 6 ROOMS AND bath, new, on Laflin-st., Englewood; cost $3,000, will sell at $2,300; $300 down, balance of $1,800 at $23 per month, or will carry $1,300 as straight loan. BARNES, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST 49x132 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av., and 76th-st. 100x160 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intersecting streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 DEARborn-st.
New one and one-half story brick houses, Norwood-av., one block west of Humboldt Park, $1,800.
New two-story brick houses and flats, Dickey-av., two blocks west of Humboldt Park, $3,300.
Lots between North-av. and Division-st., just west of Humboldt Park, $550.
All these on easy monthly payments, with cash payment of about 10 per cent on value.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—WE HAVE LOTS AT Irving Park, 2½ blocks from station, 50 ft. by 144 68-100 ft., and 40 ft. by 173 6-100 ft.; best located in the park; price $650 to $850; also we have Montrose lots in bunches of 5 to 10 or singly, ranging in price from $275 to $300. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE LOTS IN JEFFERSON AT the small figure of $150 to $200, on easy terms; good transportation. Now is your time while they are cheap. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LA GRANGE,
27 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO,
ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R.

In the Kensington Addition there are 258 lots, 50x133, which please the eye and pocketbook, making a happy combination for a cheerful home. If you are looking for a paying investment or a home do not fail to investigate the beautiful Kensington Addition to

LA GRANGE.

Call for plat, tickets, and paticulars.

PRATT & ELY, 132 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH Evanston.

JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft.	$5,500
FOREST-AV., 6-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft.	3,250
LEE-ST., 6-room house, lot 40x100 ft.	3,500
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft.	5,000
HERMAN, 7-room house, lot 40x182 ft.	2,300
RIDGE-PL., 7-room house, lot 50x175 ft.	5,500
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x100 ft.	8,000
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x100 ft.	8,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 55x182 ft.	7,500
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 40x182 ft.	5,000
RIDGE-AV., 4 acres with fine 11-room house, ripe for subdivision; a bargain at the price; price.	35,000

Also several new houses with all modern conveniences, ranging from $6,000 to $7,500, on favorable terms, and VACANT LOTS in the FINEST portions of SOUTH EVANSTON.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.
BRANCH OFFICE, DUCAT BLOCK, SOUTH EVANSTON.

FOR SALE—A NICE LARGE TWO-STORY AND cellar brick house, completely finished; stone foundations, with frame stable and an acre of choice land about it; choice large trees; streets on three sides; buildings front east; one of the best locations in Wheaton, Ill.; within five minutes' walk of the station on Chicago and Northwestern railway; less than one hour's ride from Chicago. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—NEW MODERN frame house, stone foundation; modern conveniences; near Sheridan Drive; monthly payments if good party; owner. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $225; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
We make a specialty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property.
Can offer some bargains in homes and choice building sites along shore from Evanston to Fort Sheridan. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES LOCATED AT La Vergne, near depot; 35 trains daily on C., B. & Q. road; time 22 minutes; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on ground floor; fine stone cellar; sewer, sidewalks, trees, and streets made; lot 50x126 to 16-foot alley; prices $3,000, $3,250, and $3,500, on easy terms. For plans and full information call. Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—
SHERIDAN-DRIVE lots at $60 per ft.
PRATT-AV. lots at $35 to $50 per ft.
COLUMBIA-AV. lots at $30 to $50 per ft.
SHERWIN-AV. lots at $35 to $40 per ft.
CORNER BRYAN AND MAPLE-AVS., at $55 per ft.
JOHN W. SWEET, 213 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES WITH large grounds on Sheridan Road running back to the lake at Winnetka; also vacant lots. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE ACRES.

5 acres on Stony Island-blvd.
5 acres at Fernwood, with improvements.
10 acres on Western-av. boulevard.
20 acres on Beverly Hills.
80 acres in Sec. 4 of Lyons at $200 per acre less than recent sales of adjoining acres.
20 acres on Washington Heights.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, FLORIDA (A SACRIFICE) in Citrus, Pasco, and Lee Counties; choice selections of 1884; all accessible, healthy, and in the phosphate belt; present appraised value $5,140; will take original cost, $1,700, to enable Northern owner to secure a very desirable business chance; title perfect; plats and description. H. W. WILKES, Florida Land Specialist, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 700 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first rate condition; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET FRONTAGE ON THE LAKE shore at Lake Forest, 40 feet above the lake; about 6 acres; price, $6,000; a rare bargain. WILLMOUTH & MITCHELL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN NORTH, NEAR PROposed electric railway on 84th-st., $600; 18 acres in Cicero, near Stickney Tract, at $1,300. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE— HAVE 60 ACRES AT HAMMOND at $1,000 per acre; best located acres down there. Also lots cheap and under the market price. East Chicago lots cheap for cash. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 20 ACRES AT EDGEwater, cheapest property out there; a bargain if taken at once.
FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500. 5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cor. Chicago and Western-avs., 5-acre block, 50 lots; 4 street frontages.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE FARMS IN ILLInois. Will pay you to investigate. 87 Dearborn st. J. L. BENNETT & CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—LOTS FROM OWNERS IN ALL parts of the city; we are having quite a demand; answer at once, giving price per foot or lot. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY to satisfy our clients; only owners need answer; write full description. We have a good demand for income improved property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEES OF GROUND ON SOUTH SIDE, West Side, and North Side; also have customer for 99 years' lease on centrally located property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD DEMAND FOR South Side improved income property; owners send in full description of yours; no expense unless deal is made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A STRONG DEMAND FOR equities in income property; list yours with us and find purchaser. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESIDENCE CONTAINing 12 or 14 rooms situated in any of the choice locations of the city or suburbs. Address D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS in all parts of the city to submit to customers; answer, stating price, terms, location, etc.; no expense without sale is made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT, SMALL modern flat in good residence location; North or South Side; price about $12,000. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS FOR CHICAgo improved or vacant. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IF NOT SATISFIED WITH your present location or for other reasons desire to exchange for other parts of city or county call on us. Have some excellent trades. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ERIE-ST., NEAR MARKET, $9,000 equity in business property for clear city vacant or improved or clear farm. 87 Dearborn-st. J. L. BENNETT & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—WE WOULD LIKE TO TRADE first-class improved real-estate in Brooklyn, N.Y., appraised at $250,000, for equivalent in good bonds.

We will also trade $45,000 worth of Chicago improved property, and will put in from $50,000 to $75,000 cash for good central property.

Prefer answers to be in writing.

ADAMS & HAMILTON, Attys., Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION—MONEY to loan on real estate at lowest rates; building loans made. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$24,000 MORTGAGE PAPER, 6 PER cent, running 3 years; secured on good Chicago business property worth double. A. O. BUTLER, R. 28, 164 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUBOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE paper at lowest rates. J. S. SMITH, Room 3, 155 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security at market rates. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS ON LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought. Address P.-O. Box 646.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF DETROIT MICH.
Authorized cash capital $20,000,000. Issues installment stock payable in monthly installments. Makes loans upon real estate; payable, principal and interest, in monthly installments. For particular information inquire of M. B. BARNARD, Manager, 304 Chicago Opera-House.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ANY STUDY ANY TIME, DAY AND EVENING. Institute Technology, 125 Dearborn-st.

ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC EXPRESSION, ETC.; weak voices strengthened; harsh tones softened; all impediments corrected. PROF. MINSHALL, 377 Washington-boulevard.

STUTTERING CURED BY SIMPLE METHOD OF vocal training. Highest reference. Call or write. PROF. MINSHALL, 377 Washington-boulevard.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES— Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 CHIcago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Principal.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

MUSICAL.

BASS OR BARITONE SINGER WISHES A POSItion in a church choir. Address S. D. B., 48 East Twenty-fourth-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. BELL—ACKNOWLEDGED THE TRUE revealer of your life. 94 North Clark.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 38th-st., convenient to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 153, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, Michigan-av., near 14th-st. Inquire 906 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—
2344 Prairie-av., modern 11-room house.
147 3d-av., 20-room boarding-house.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT. 232 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, 4-ROOM FLAT, with bath and range, in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; first-class elevator and janitor service. Apply to L. M. HODGES, 28, 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $35. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2552 WABASH-AV.; NICELY FURnished back parlor and hall bedroom to let.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board; elegant table service; two doors north of Calumet Club. 1925 Michigan-av.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with private family, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, near Hyde Park station Ill. Central Ry. Address X 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
STATE-ST., bet. Washington and Madison-sts., store, basement, and 2d floor. 40 feet front.
Lease 3 or 5 years from May 1, 1892. Address A V 129, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Dearborn-st., together or separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally Bldg. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—
Randolph, near State, store or building corner alley, for sample room. Apply ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—3 SPLENDID MAIN-floor offices at 167 Washington-st.; also others at 127 La Salle-st. See rent cards at both places.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES IN STAATS ZEITUNG Building. Apply to H. C. COOKE, Staats Zeitung office, cor. Washington-st. and 5th-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN 20 OFFICE BUILDings. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, 4 STORIES and basement, with engine and boiler. Inquire at No. 10 South Desplaines-st.; up-stairs.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner, THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTers and light manufacturers; 148-154 Monroe st. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—507 LINCOLN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, 30X60; light on 3 sides; good vault; suitable for manufacturer or printer. G. H. BAUER, 81 Clark-st., R. 16.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. 582 W. Madison-st., Main Floor. Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Houses and flats in all parts of Chicago. I have twice the inquiry that I can supply. Owners or exclusive agents please send in lists. A. GRAY, 77 Clark-st., main floor, Opposite Court-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A PERIOD OF three years from May 1, 1891, a first-class residence on the North Side, location east of Dearborn-av. and north of Division-st.; 10 or 12 rooms; no children. Address X 100, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

6 E. WASHINGTON-ST., DEARBORN PARK Building—Thoroughly respectable; rooms nicely furnished, neat, and clean; table fine; $6 a week; elevator, steam heat, etc.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEman's boarding-house; terms reasonable; excellent service; reference.

365 WABASH-AV.—ROLL'S HOTEL—PLEASANT room; first-class board if desired.

2529 INDIANA-AV. — BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE and other rooms; also table board.

3224 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and room; all conveniences; furnace heat. References.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES WANTING ROOMS, SUITES, OR flats, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, can find what they want at CARR & CO.'S, 461 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 120 Tacoma.

BOARD—A LADY EMPLOYED DURING THE day wishes a home in a pleasant private family; South Side; state terms, which must be reasonable. Address C 86, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 238 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS. OVER ONE HUNDRED NEW AND SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY STANDARD MAKERS TO BE CLOSED OUT EITHER FOR CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. INTENDING BUYERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. ANY PIANO WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT THE BUYER. NO ADDITIONAL COST TO PERSONS PURCHASING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN EXCEPT INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD, AND WE REFER TO ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

We have within the past few days received the first consignment of specially selected pianos, referred to in our announcement of last week, and feel confident that we can show to all comers an unequaled stock of instruments from the celebrated factories of

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

We did not depend solely on the judgment of those houses, but in order to be able to show instruments BETTER than any other of their patrons our expert buyer made a visit to those factories and warerooms and culled their choicest pianos.

In addition to these special selections we have the following bargains to offer in slightly used and remade pianos:

Uprights.	Grands.
3 Kroeger & Sons	2 Steinways
1 Fischer	1 Horace Waters
1 Hallet & Davis	2 Chickerings
2 New England	1 Garland
2 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe
3 Steinways	1 Chase

Grands.
1 Knabe
1 Steinway
1 Guild

The unusually cold weather of last week seems to have thrown nearly every piano in Chicago out of tune judging from the number of orders received at our tuning department, but as we employ so many tuners we are still willing to accept of orders, "a few more," and guarantee satisfaction.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
F. H. KING, Manager.

ABOUT MARCH 1, 1891,

we expect to move into our new building on Wabash-av., two doors south of Jackson-st. We will offer until then our stock of second-hand pianos at prices lower than ever given in this city, and will allow full price paid for any of them within two years toward any new piano sold by us. This stock consists of the following makes:

HALLET & DAVIS.	WEBER.	STEINWAY.
KRANICH & BACH.	KNABE.	CHICKERING.
LINDERMAN.	STECK.	SOHMER. ETC.

We will sell for cash or on easy payments.
We are sole agents for
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
Manufacturers of
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FAIR DEALING
CORRECT PRICES.
FAVORABLE TERMS.
NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We are the only authorized representatives in Chicago for the STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMANN, GEO. W. LYON, LESTER, and WEBSTER PIANOS, and the VOCALION, WILCOX & WHITE A. B. CHASE, and the SELF-PLAYING ORGANS. Illustrated catalogues mailed free to any address.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

OUR PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—3 square pianos, $40 to $50; 1 Hallet & Davis, $75, 1 Light, $60; 1 New York Piano Co., $60, 1 Emerson, $75; 2 Bauer, $110, $125. Also Chickering, Kranich & Bach, etc., very low. All in fine condition and warranted. New and second-hand pianos for rent. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS AN EMERSON PIANO IN PERfect condition; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF THESE THREE PIANOS—
1 Hazleton,
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO will be sold by public auction Monday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 sharp at the elegant residence, 523 West Jackson-blvd., including all the fine household furniture, without limit or reserve. PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS—GOOD ONES. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER PIANOS; LOW PRICES; EASY terms; salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

VOSE & SONS— UPRIGHT PIANO. Nearly new; $160. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NO FANCY PRICES FOR PIANOS AT 223 Wabash-av. J. O. TWICHELL.

$125 BUYS A KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO IN good order; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

ALBRECHT PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT Note Indicator. The greatest invention of the age for the benefit of teacher, player, and pupil. HORACE BRANCH, 236 State-st., Sole Chicago Agent.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH — THREE UPright pianos; easy terms. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; SECOND-hand; $100; $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$150 BUYS A STUYVESANT UPRIGHT, SECond-hand, practically as good as new; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low price. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO, $100. $100. NEARLY NEW. EASY PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

BARGAINS

Are what we are now offering in pianos, and at present we have a large and varied stock of them, both in new and second hand.

New pianos, in any case or style, we are offering for $225 cash, or $250 in easy payments—$10 cash and $5 per month; all fully warranted and guaranteed.

IN

Every particular in second-hand pianos we excel all others, having done a greater retail holiday trade this winter than any heretofore, and a large trade naturally means a large number of second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new.

PIANOS

Of all grades, from the new one we quote above for $225 up to $1,000. In second-hand pianos we here quote a few out of our large assortment to give you an idea of what we call bargains, and which we will prove to be nothing but bargains when you call.

1 Chickering, concert grand	$350
1 Decker Brothers, parlor grand	400
1 Mathushek, baby grand	325
1 Estey, upright	195
1 Simpson & Co., upright	175
1 Story & Camp, grand square	145
1 Mathushek, upright	135

And many others both cheaper and dearer than the above quotations, to be found

AT

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

IVES & POND
IVES & POND
IVES & POND
PIANOS.
WITH THEIR PATENT SOFT STOP and a MUSIC DESK.
As generous as our prices and terms, which will be the same as the manufacturers'. Do not fail to see them before purchasing.
AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO	$180
1 Bauer	190
3 Hallet & Davis	$125, $185, and 200
3 Emerson	$125, $185, and 200
2 Fischer	$150 and 180
3 Vose & Sons	$125, $190, and 225
1 Kimball	100
10 squares	$15 to 100

Some of these pianos good as new; easy payments. Pianos to rent, $4 and $5.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A GOOD WHEELOCK UPRIGHT; been used very carefully; in excellent condition; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS, AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS. PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 STATE-ST.

$95 BUYS A GOOD HIGGINS PIANO IN first-class shape; very easy terms. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS.

COUPON SALE—2D NOTICE—
Notice of sale of school bonds.
Whereas, At an election held in School District number eighteen (18), Skagit County, Washington, held the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, the Board of Directors of said school district were authorized by the electors thereof to borrow forty thousand dollars ($40,000) and issue negotiable coupon bonds thereof, one-half (½) of said bonds to run for the period of ten years and the other half (½) for a period of fifteen years for the purpose of building a school house, furnishing and equipping the same and for maintaining schools in said district. Therefore notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the sale of said bonds in amounts ranging from five thousand dollars ($5,000) to thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or for the whole amount will be received by me up to the hour of 2 p. m. on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1891, at which hour said bids will be opened at my office in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Wash. Bidders are requested to state the price and rate of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be made payable to the County Treasurer at his office in said county and State as follows: 20 per cent of said bonds to be paid on date of sale; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on May 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on Aug. 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment. Said bonds will run for the period above named, int. payable annually, and will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each and will be numbered from one to forty consecutively.
Dated Jan. 17, 1891.
B. N. L. Davis, County Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FREE SAMPLE BOX W. B. TROCHES, WHICH cure enuresis (weak bladder) in children or adults; inclose 10c stamps. W. B. Troche Co., P.-O. Box 577, Chicago.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES, BUGS, AND MOTHS EFFECTually cleaned out of your home by COMAN, 2806 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Havel, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 21, 5 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 7 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 28, 3:30 a. m.
SS. Spree, Wednesday, March 4, noon.
SS. Aller, Saturday, March 7, 1 p. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April	14		Eider	Sat.	May	16
Elbe	Wed.	April	15		Trave	Tues.	May	19
Eider	Sat.	April	18		Fulda	Wed.	May	20
Trave	Tues.	April	21		Saale	Sat.	May	23
Fulda	Wed.	April	22		Spree	Tues.	May	26
Saale	Sat.	April	25		Werra	Wed.	May	27
Spree	Tues.	April	28		Aller	Sat.	May	30
Werra	Wed.	April	29		Lahn	Tues.	June	2
Aller	Sat.	May	2		Kaiser	Wed.	June	3
Lahn	Wed.	May	6		Ems	Sat.	June	6
Ems	Sat.	May	9		Havel	Tues.	June	9
Havel	Tues.	May	12		Elbe	Wed.	June	10
Elbe	Wed.	May	13		Eider	Sat.	June	13

Safety, speed comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:35 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 2:20 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express †	12:20N'n	1:25 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim. †	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express *	11:20 pm	7:10 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9:20 pm	7:10 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. †	9:20 am	7:20 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. *	11:20 pm	7:10 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation †	5:00 pm	9:25 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:20 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:20 p. m.; *7:20 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:20 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 206 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡11:00 pm	* 6:30 pm ‡ 6:30 am ‡ 6:50 am ‡ 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:30 pm ‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:00 am ‡ 6:25 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:30 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am ‡ 3:00 pm ‡ 7:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	‡ 1:20 pm * 4:00 pm ‡ 9:45 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am ‡ 5:00 pm	‡10:50 am * 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am ‡10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 7:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 3:00 pm †10:00 pm	‡ 1:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 3:40 pm *10:20 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:40 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 10:00 am	‡ 1:20 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:20 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 2:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:40 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:20 pm	‡10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 9:15 am	† [illegible]
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† [illegible]
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† [illegible]
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* [illegible]
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* [illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* [illegible]
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† [illegible]
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* [illegible]
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* [illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessees). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †9:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. For time tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 9:30 a. m., ex. Sun.; arrive 9:[illegible] am. and 10:[illegible] pm.

EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:00 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 6:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‡ 9:30 am	‡ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 3:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 101 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 1:25 pm	x [illegible]
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x [illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 1:20 am	o [illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:25 pm	x10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:20 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:40 a. m., *9:30 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:[illegible] a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:[illegible] a. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, [illegible] La Salle-st.; or CHAS. [illegible] WALKER, [illegible] Agent, Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND R. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †1:[illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; for Kalamazoo, [illegible] p. m.; for Grand Rapids, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.; via New Buffalo, [illegible] p. m., [illegible] p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday. [illegible]

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. Wabash Av. Adams St.

Dress Goods.

A real practical demonstration of colors, styles, and fabrics for Spring, in our *Reliable Cheap Dress Goods Dept.*:

For this week:

Fine all-wool Beige, 30 in. wide — 25c Yd.

Serges in Plaids and Stripes, black and white colors — 33c Yd.

Solid block Plaids in all shades, also Bourette effects and Heather mixtures — 50c Yd.

The finer grades of summer weight cloths, now ready, form an exquisite display and an invaluable aid in the preparation of Easter Costumes.

54-inch New Cord Mixed Cheviots (Invisible Plaids) — $1.00 YARD.

54-inch Cloth Serge, small checked, summer weight — $1.35 YARD.

The Black Goods Dept. selects from its large assortment of new goods *two exceptional bargains* for this week:

46-inch all-wool Henriettas, $1.00 quality, at — 69c Yd.

All pure wool Grenadines, generous double-fold widths, very desirable — 85c Yd.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. Wabash Av. Adams St.

Offer a Special Bargain in 46-in. Silk-Finish

HENRIETTAS

For one week only. This lot of 500 pieces embraces all the choice spring colorings, including evening shades, at 69c; value $1.25.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

LINENS....

....HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect a large importation of Pattern Dinner Cloths just received, and which will be closed out this week at ONE-THIRD LESS than usual prices—all qualities—commencing at $2.00 each.

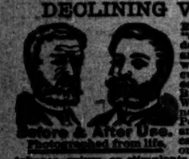
SPECIAL LINES....

Of TOWELS, NAPKINS, and general HOUSEKEEPING Linens will be offered in connection with the above. We hope to make this a very INTERESTING SALE to all Linen consumers.

BED SPREADS....

Just received, a large shipment of EXTRA SIZES in Marseilles Spreads—the most complete line in the city.

DECLINING VITALITY

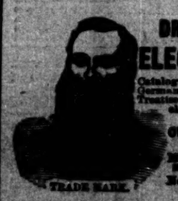


Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Decay, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure, or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents. Medical Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Buck & Rayner, State and Madison and 111 S. Clark sts. Dale & Hompill, Clark and Madison-sts.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR CASH OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS SUBURBAN DELIVERY DAILY—FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 200 MILES. 381-385 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

The Chicago Tribune IS EVERY DAY SENDING OVER 25,000 COPIES DIRECT FROM ITS OWN OFFICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AT THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.



DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Catalogues in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, and Treatise on Rupture cured by electric force 6 cents.

TRADE MARK.

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., Main Office 191 and 193 State St. Chicago, Ill. New York Office, 842 Broadway.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 80 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

HATS.

KNOX SPRING SHAPES READY.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 and 193 State-st.

45th Annual Statement OF THE Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1890	$56,332,941.34
RECEIVED IN 1890.	
For Premiums	$4,416,575.32
For Interest and Rents	3,029,055.49
Profit and Loss	369,410.61
	$7,815,041.42
	$64,147,982.67
DISBURSED IN 1890.	
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,224,602.65
Surplus returned to policyholders	1,147,381.69
Lapsed and surrendered policies	461,705.99
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	$5,823,592.34
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	732,610.05
Taxes	282,586.24
	$ 6,838,788.63
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1890	$57,289,094.04
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.	
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien	$25,674,585.53
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds	38,292.50
Premium Notes on Policies in force	1,688,178.94
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Comp'y	7,952,985.54
Cost of United States and other Bonds	21,155,464.04
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks	401,785.25
Cash in Banks	661,466.84
Bills receivable	1,750.00
Balance due from Agents, secured	4,714.80
	$57,289,094.04
ADD	
Interest due and accrued	$1,019,227.24
Rents accrued	7,837.00
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	294,307.51
Net deferred premiums	137,341.55
	$ 1,458,813.40
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1890	$58,747,907.44
LIABILITIES:	
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net. Company's standard	$52,395,222.00
All other liabilities	780,675.25
	$53,175,707.25
Surplus by Company's standard	$5,572,000.19
Surplus by legal standard (4 per cent)	6,150,000.00
Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1890	9.37 per cent
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1890, 64,157, insuring	$153,234,742.00

JACOB L. GREENE, Pres't.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres't.
EDWARD M. BUNCE, Sec'y.
D. H. WELLS, Actuary.

JOHN K. STEARNS, General Agent, 16-17 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sales for Week Ending Feb. 21st.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING INCLUDING A Bankrupt Stock of Fine Clothing.

Wednesday—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS INCLUDING A Very Attractive Line of Samples.

Thursday—FIRE SALVAGE SALE —OF— Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery Goods, etc. IN BASEMENT. Crockery, Glassware, Tinware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CANCER — Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases mailed free.

Address The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. — CURED.

The Effect was Magical.

I suffered from cancer on my lip that defied the skill of the best physicians of the State. I had it burned out, but the operation only made it worse, causing it to spread over more surface and eat deeper in. I finally used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) to heal it up and drove the poison out of my blood. The effect of the Specific was magical! It healed up entirely without leaving a scar as a reminder. This was over four years ago, and since then there has been no sign of a return of the cancer. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries in regard to my case.

ENOS YOUNT, Bradford, Ohio.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga., One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

PINE-AROMA SUNSHINE: FINE NATURAL drainage and pure water; among the lofty pines on the high lands of St. Tammany Parish, La.; fine new country hotel with all conveniences; baths, bowling alley, horses for driving and riding. Address L. B. MILLE, Claiborne Cottages, Covington, East Louisiana railroad. Refer to all leading physicians of New Orleans, and especially to Dr. Edward Souchon, Charity Hospital, New Orleans; distant two hours by railroad.

PALOMARES HOTEL, Pomona, California. On S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles; 125 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30 and 32 West 45th-st., New York. School year will end and 1891 will open THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars sent on application.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

SILK DEPT.

WE POINT TO THE FOLLOWING AS

Particularly Attractive Bargains

FOR THE SECOND WEEK OF OUR

GREAT SILK SALE

Imported Changeable Taffetas . . $1.00 per yd.

Colored Surahs (24-inch) . . . . 1.00 per yd.

REGULAR PRICE $1.20 PER YD. 100 SHADES TO SELECT FROM.

Genuine English Wash Silks . . . 85c per yd.

VALUE $1.00.

"Six Thread" Black Surah Silks . $1.00 per yd.

ALWAYS SOLD AT $1.50.

Figured and Striped Indias . . . . 48c per yd.

VALUE $1.00.

Printed Tricotines (Strictly All Silk) 78c per yd.

VALUE $1.50.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

SILK DEPT.

We place on sale this morning upwards of 3,000 yards of

INDIA TRICOT DRESS SILKS

in Beautiful and Exclusive Designs and Colorings, for Street and Evening Wear,

—AT—

78c

PER YARD.

This is one of the most Extraordinary Bargains this department has ever offered, as these Elegant Silks were imported to sell at $1.50 per yard, and are well worth that price.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

—OUR—

FLANNEL DEPT.

Offers 35,000 Yards of

TOURNAMENT FLANNELS,

BEST QUALITY, UNSHRINKABLE, FAST COLORS, NEWEST STYLES,

AT 10c Per Yard.

"An Unprecedented Bargain."

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

—OUR—

PRINT DEPT.

This morning eclipses all former efforts by offering an immense lot of

GOOD CHALLIES,

Newest French Designs.

New Spring Prints,

Best Quality, Dark and Medium Effects.

GOOD

Standard Ginghams,

In Novelty Plaids and Stripes,

—ALL AT—

5 CENTS A YARD.

An Extra Bargain.

10,000 Yards of Superior

Fast Black Henrietta Satteen

AT 20c PER YD.

Formerly sold at 35c.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

—OUR—

LINEN DEPT.

Offers an assorted lot of

All-Linen Huck Towels,

Red and Fancy Borders,

AT 15c Each.

Cost more to import.

66-in. Heavy Cream Damask

AT 65c Yard.

3-4 All-Linen Bleached Damask Napkins

AT $1.50 Dozen.

11-4 Marseilles Quilts

AT $1.95 Each.

PROPOSALS FOR CERTAIN REPAIRS TO THE U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois, Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Repairs of the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois, until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of February, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for certain repairs, painting, caulking window frames and sashes in this building. In accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposal for Repairing Walls, etc., of the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to M. H. Bell, Superintendent.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and Municipal authorities and of building committees, as well as important news of projected work, in all parts of the United States and Canada, not elsewhere previously published, in THE ENGINEERING RECORD (prior to 1887 The Sanitary Engineer). New York. On sale Mondays in this city by Chas. MacDonald & Co., 153 Washington street, Brentano, Walash agents, and Palmer House newsstand.

BORSCH OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT 103 E. Washington St. (Opposite Court House)

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Celebrated CHOCOLAT MENIER Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, or $3 for a box of candy. PAID by express from Denver and to points west of the Rocky Mountains. Address C. F. SUTTON, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Annual Sale of Silks—now in progress—has been thus far extraordinarily successful; and the success is chiefly attributable to the fact that we have combined

AN ASSORTMENT—the largest in America—
with
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

The sale continues throughout February.

We quote as *added* bargains:

24-inch Colored Surahs, *$1.00* (regularly $1.20).

20-inch Colored Faille (remainder of stock), *85c* (regularly $1.25).

Black Faille—*Special—$1.35* (worth $1.65).
—*Special—$1.65* (worth $2.00).
—*Special—$1.80* (worth $2.25).

Black Surah, *90c* (worth $1.15); *$1.00* (worth $1.25). *$1.15* (worth $1.35); *$1.35* (worth $1.75).

25 pcs. 24-inch Black Satin Rhadame, *$1.25* (worth $1.75).

50 pcs. 28-inch Black Pongee; *85c* (worth $1.25).

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Spring Sale of

BURLINGTON Hosiery.

FAST BLACK

We recommend the "*Burlington Fast Black*" as being the Best Dye yet invented, and of this brand we show a complete line from the finest to the lowest grades in heavy, medium, and light weights.

We quote the following Special Items:

200 dozen LADIES' *Burlington Fast Black* Cotton Hose—*five different styles*—at 35c pair (value 50c).

100 dozen LADIES' *Burlington Fast Black* Cotton Hose—*four different styles*—at 50c pair (value 65c and 75c.

300 dozen CHILDREN'S Wide and Narrow Ribbed Cotton Hose—Nos. 6 and 6½ at 25c, 7 and 7½ at 30c, 8 and 8½ at 35c, 9 and 9½ at 40c—*all being One-Third less than regular price.*

100 dozen Boys' Heavy Ribbed *Burlington Fast Black* Cotton Hose—sizes 7 to 10—at 25c pair.

150 dozen MEN'S *Burlington Fast Black* Half Hose—*three different styles*—25c pair.

200 dozen MEN'S *Burlington Fast Black* Cotton Hose—spliced heels and toes—*five different styles*—35c pair.

Our stock of *Spring Hosiery* is complete, and we are pleased to place it in comparison with any in America, both as regards *great variety* and *low prices.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In our Black Goods Department we have a Strong Specialty—

Ecroyd's Black Silk Warp *Henriettas.*

In fineness of weave, in softness of finish, in the excellence of the color, and in the comparative lowness of the price, ECROYD'S are *emphatically the best made.*

FURS The Actual Reduction in our prices should induce purchasers to buy for future use. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., Reliable Manufacturers, 191 and 193 State-st.

HEALTH FOOD CO. WESTERN AGENCY, GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1801-1803 WABASH -AV. The object of nature is to take food and nothing else. Every other article of food to be digested before it can nourish some of Health's Foods, which are at once the most nutritious, most economical, and most palatable. Send for pamphlet, free.